April 26, 1775. NUMB. 2418.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WILLIAM BARRELL

Hath for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, imported by himſelf, in the Jamaica and other the laſt fall veſſels from Europe, which he will diſpoſe of, wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his ſtore the northeaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia; *Among which Goods are the following uſeful and neceſſary ARTICLES, viz.*

DOUBLE fold Ruſſia ſheetings, ravens duck, ticklenburgs and ozenbrigs, dowlaſſes, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide low priced Iriſh linens, 10 nail, 3-4 and 7-8 linen checks, 3-4, 7-8, yard, and yard 3-8 cotton checks, 3-4 bed ticking, bed bunts and Flanders ticks, French cotton ſtripes for mens trowſers, cotton hollands and linen ſtripes, Turkey ſtripes for ſaddle cloths, &c. brown ſileſias, 6, 7, 8 and 10-4 diaper and damaſk table cloths, 3-4 napkening diaper, huckaback and Ruſſia towelling, a great variety of cotton and calicoe furniture patterns, a neat aſſortment of calicoes, cottons and chintzes, a variety of India calicoes, Marſeilles quilting, 10, 11 and 12-4 cotton counterpaines, flowered yard wide drawboys, plain and corded dimities, Dutch cord, plain and figured velvets and velverets, coloured and white corduroys and cordurets, a variety of fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, coloured and black ſattinets, denims and laſtings, a beautiful aſſortment of half ell figured jeanets, a few jeanet ſhapes for waiſtcoats, beſt India nankeens, ſilk damaſcus, lorettoes and ſattinets, paduaſoys and ducapes, ſtriped and plain luteſtrings, plain and changeable mantuas, hair grazets, black, white, blue and cloth coloured ſattins and half ſattins, black, white, crimſon, green, blue and cloth coloured ſattins and peelongs, figured and plain, ſarſnets and perſians, a large aſſortment of ribbons, ſilk ferretings, Dutch, blond, bone, trolly and Flanders lace, ſilk breeches pieces, ſorted colours, ſilk, thread, cotton and worſted hoſe, mens and womens ſilk gloves and mitts, ſuperfine, ſecond and low priced broadcloths, with ſuitable trimmings, ſuperfine and ſecond kerſeymeers, of various faſhionable colours, with ſuitable trimmings, an aſſortment of bloſſom and other coloured wiltons, moreens and grograms, camblets and cambiettees, maſquerades, brilliants and dorſettees, crapes, bombazeens and poplins, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, ruſſels and calimancoes, durants and crummies, rattinets and ſhaloons, hair and worſted plaids, with a few pair of very fine 10 and 11-4 roſe blankets.

T. Crowley's No. 3 ſteel, ſheathing and other nails, London glue, knives and forks, piſtol cap and cutteaus, Birmingham penknives, plated, ſteel, yellow and white metal knee buckles, plated, laquered, Duncombe and other metal buttons, an aſſortment of pins, playing cards, writing paper, Dutch quills, red and black patent cake ink, of Holman's ink powder, ſealing wax, &c. &c. &c. Together with an aſſortment of ſilver and pinchbeck WATCHES.

A general Aſſortment of Spring Goods,

TO BE SOLD, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by

JOHN SMITH,

Two doors below CHESTNUT-STREET, in SECOND-STREET,

FOR CASH ONLY, viz

OZENBRIGS, brown and white Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, ¾, ⅞, yard wide, and yard ⅞ linen and cotton checks, ſtriped ticken, fuſtians, jeans, ſuperfine ⅞ ell jeanets, Italian and Dutch cord, Marſeilles quilting, yard wide dimothies, corderoy, India nankeens, ſaggathies, Wiltons, ſtriped hollands, ſuperfine breeches patterns, 7-qr. 8-qr. 9-qr. and 10-qr. diaper and damaſk table cloths, cotton counterpanes, yard wide and 6-qr. book jacconet and common muſlins and humhums, ⅞ and yard cambricks and lawns, fine Iriſh hollands, mens and womens cotton and thread ſtockings, ſuperfine and middling broadcloths, rattinets, ſhaloons, durants, ruſſels, calimancoes, grazets, hairbines, crapes and brilliants; a neat aſſortment of chintzes, calicoes, cottons, and printed linens.

Thoſe perſons whoſe accounts are become due, are requeſted to make payment. 6 W

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of THOMAS MULLAN deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to be ſettled; and all that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ROBERT MULLAN, Adminiſtrator.

Said *Robert Mullan* continues the buſineſs of Tavern keeper, at that beautiful ſituated houſe lately occupied by his father *Thomas Mullan*, where he intends to keep a conſtant ſupply of the beſt genuine liquors of all kinds, and good attendance; as the ſeaſon is coming for Ladies and Gentlemen to make parties, to amuſe themſelves in the country, he will be always ready to provide dinners, ſuppers, coffee, &c. at the ſhorteſt notice, there being plenty of rock fiſh, ſhad and perch caught near the houſe, and as Schuylkill fiſh are preferred to any others by people of taſte, he can always procure them juſt taken; he has a very fine perſpective glaſs, with a great number of very elegant views, conſiſting of the grandeſt palaces, gardens, cities, public and private buildings in Europe, &c. which Ladies and Gentlemen may agreeably amuſe themſelves with while their coffee, &c. is preparing; thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on his moſt grateful acknowledgments.

Enquiry after *Jacob Schenckel.*

THE ſaid *Jacob Schenckel* is a native of Faraldorf, in the Canton of Zurich, in Switzerland; he is a butcher by trade, and came from Holland to Philadelphia twenty years ago. The ſhip in which he was to go to America with his family being not ready to ſail, he went home again to finiſh ſome neceſſary buſineſs. On his ſecond arrival in Holland, his children were gone to Nova-Scotia, and he obliged to go in another veſſel to Philadelphia. Now his children having heard nothing of him ſince that time, his daughter *Elizabeth* particularly deſires to know where he is, if he is alive. She is married to one *John Rudolph Smith*, a butcher in Quebec. If therefore this comes to the knowledge of ſaid *Jacob Schenckel*, he is requeſted to acquaint his ſaid daughter and ſon-in-law with the place of his abode by a letter, to be directed to *John Rudolph Smith, Butcher, in Quebec.*

THE Heirs of WILLIAM HYATT, of New-Caſtle county, deceaſed, are deſired to call on the ſubſcriber, living near the Trap, in ſaid county, to receive their dividends or ſhares of the valuation of the lands of ſaid deceaſed, which has been appraiſed by freeholders, and adjudged to the ſubſcriber by the Juſtices of the Orphans Court in ſaid county, agreeable to the acts of General Aſſembly of the government of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, in ſuch caſe made and provided.

April 18, 1775. WILLIAM MOODY.

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, in Philadelphia, on the 16th day of May next, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

A VALUABLE tract of unimproved LAND in the township of Blockley, between 6 and 7 miles from the city; the ſoil appears to be good, having great plenty of black oak, hickory, cheſtnut, and other timber; there are two ſtreams of water upon it, whereon might be erected a fulling-mill, or other water works; the public road from Philadelphia to Haverford and Newtown paſſes through it; it has the advantage of a good ſpring, and ſome meadow may be made.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed reſpecting the title and terms of ſale, by applying to ANDREW ALLEN, Eſq; in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, and 30 Acres of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated on the River Delaware, two Miles above the City of Burlington, and adjoining Drury Wake, Eſquire. There is an Orchard of good Fruit on the Place, and a Shad Fiſhery before the Door. For Terms, apply to

RICHARD SMITH, in Burlington.

A Pair of handſome Bay HORSES,

Young, and well broke to a Carriage,

TO BE SOLD,

Enquire of *Benjamin Davids*, at the George-Tavern.

Entertainment for Man and Horſe,

By ANTHONY FORTUNE,

At the HORSE & GROOM in Shippen-ſtreet,

The ſecond Houſe from the Corner of Third-ſtreet, near the NEW-MARKET.

N. B. Convenient Graſs Lots for Horſes committed to his Care.

New-Caſtle, April 19, 1775.

On the 11th day of May next will be expoſed to ſale, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

TWO lots or pieces of land, at Chriſtiana Bridge, on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana Creek, one of which is now in the tenure of Hannah Lewden, and James Read.

And on the 12th day of the ſame month will be ſold by public vendue, a piece or parcel of cripple, ſituate in New-Caſtle Hundred, about one mile from the town of New-Caſtle, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Ann Clay, and others, containing 20 acres, being part of the real eſtate of John Eves, deceaſed. Attendance will be given at the houſe of James Read, at Chriſtiana Bridge, and Robert Bail, in New-Caſtle, on ſaid day, by John Lewden, Adminiſtrator of ſaid deceaſed, or his Attorney.

By order of the Orphans Court,

RICHARD M'WILLIAM, Clerk.

N.B. The land at Chriſtiana Bridge may be divided into ſeveral lots, ſuitable for landing places, ſtore houſes, &c.

At the Requeſt of a Number of the Inhabitants,

DR. M'GINNIS, *Surgeon-Dentiſt,*

Will be at Carliſle on the Firſt of May,

WHERE he may be conſulted in all diſorders of the teeth, gums, ſockets, ulcers, cancers, fungous, fiſtulas, ſuppurations and inflammations in the gums, not the gums only are afflicted by theſe diſorders, but alſo the teeth, jaw, head, &c.

Thoſe who have had the misfortune of loſing their teeth have now an opportunity of having natural or artificial fixed in or grafted on the ſtumps, from a ſingle tooth to a compleat ſet.---If the ſound teeth be ever ſo black, he will make them as white as ever they were, without giving the leaſt pain; he prevents them from rotting, and thoſe that are decayed from getting worſe; he extracts teeth and ſtumps with great eaſe and ſafety.

His antiſcorbutic dentifrice has proved beyond all contradiction to be the moſt efficacious ever offered to the public for preſerving the teeth, gums, and ſweet breath, and effectually eradicates the ſcurvy, be it ever ſo bad, and reſtores the gums to their priſtine ſtate; a few days continuance will cure the tooth-ach, and prevent its return. Price 6s. with proper directions in print.

N. B. On his way to Philadelphia, he will attend a week at York-town, and a week at Lancaſter.------His grateful acknowledgments are due to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Talbot, Dorcheſter, Somerſet and Wiſter counties, in Maryland, for their paſt favours, and hopes, by the experience they have had, to merit their further encouragement, when he attends among them next June or July. 7/6

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Farmenagh townſhip, Cumberland county, on the 12th of November, 1774, a black roan MARE, 5 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, branded A. P. on the off ſhoulder and buttock, has a ſcar on the point of her off ſhoulder, her mane hangs to the near ſide, paces and trots well, and has good courage. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

NATHANIEL HART.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, on the firſt day of this inſtant April, from the ſubſcriber, living near Bethlehem, Northampton county, a Negroe man, named George Lux, but commonly known by the name of Chubb or Chubby, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtout, active and well made, can ſhave and bleed well; took with him a caſe of ſpring lancets, he was ſeen in ſeveral parts of New-Jerſey, had a forged paſs, ſaid he was free, and was going to New-York, from thence to London; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth upper, and a ſpotted ſwanſkin double breaſted under jacket, without ſleeves, a white linen ſhirt, leather breeches, white yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, with ſilver buckles in them, and a half-worn caſtor hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals in America, or in the work-houſe in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JAMES CRUIKSHANK.

Farmenagh townſhip, Cumberland county, April 13, 1775.

THESE are to forewarn all perſons from buying or taking an aſſignment of three certain Obligation Bonds, under the hand and ſeal of me the ſubſcriber, each Bond conditioned for the payment of Fifty Pounds, lawful money, to a certain JOHN BONER, the firſt payable on the 1ſt day of November next enſuing the date hereof, the ſecond on the 1ſt day of November 1776, and the third on the 1ſt day of November 1777, as the ſubſcriber intends to diſpute the payments of the above recited bonds by law.

GEORGE AMENT.

To the PUBLIC.

I FIND in Meſſieurs Bradford's Journal, No. 1687, "A plan of an union of the ſeveral colonies, &c. "propoſed by Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; and unanimouſly agreed to by all the Commiſſioners of the "ſeveral colonies, met, by order of the Crown, at Al"bany, in July, 1754," with the following introduction.

"The following plan bears *ſo ſtrong a reſemblance* to "*that introduced into the late Congreſs by a Delegate from* "*this province*, AS HIS OWN, that I cannot but think it "right to *take the child* from its *putative*, and reſtore it "to its *real parents*. Had it been produced, as undoubtedly it ought to have been, as perfect and compleat as "this, it is poſſible it would have met with a more favourable reception; but this perhaps would not have "ſo entirely correſponded with the views of this gentleman, as it would have *leſſened his title to it*, and rendered "his claim to be *more doubtful* or *liable to detection*."

Having peruſed this introduction, I ſlightly ran my eye over the plan, expecting to find, after it, ſome ſtrictures proving the *alledged* "*ſtrong reſemblance*" between it and the one propoſed in the late Congreſs—but not a remark followed; the reader is left to believe the ſimilitude upon the futile and falſe aſſeveration of an anonymous ſcribbler. This is a practice of late grown too common with a number of men, who mean to miſlead and deceive, and have not even the appearance of facts or arguments to ſupport that deception. It certainly calls for a public reprehenſion, becauſe whenever it is done it is an inſult offered to the public, an affront to the underſtandings of men of ſenſe and integrity, and, could the authors be known, they muſt become the objects of public contempt.

The *plan propoſed in the late Congreſs*, tho' offered to their conſideration with the moſt beneficent intentions towards America, has unfortunately produced very miſchievous effects with ſome folks. It has given them infinite anxiety, diſguſt and diſtreſs. Why the *mere propoſal* of a plan of union between the ſubjects of the ſame ſtate in order to the eſtabliſhment of a permanent harmony between them, and to prevent the dreadful effects of a civil war, ſhould produce theſe effects, is difficult to determine, unleſs it be becauſe the plan is ſo replete with American liberty, and conſequently ſo oppoſite to their frantic ſcheme of independency, and yet founded on ſuch ſolid principles, that they know not what to do with it. It was declared in Congreſs, by more than one of the Delegates, that it was "big with deſtruction to the colonies," and one of them undertook at a future day to prove it ſo. But near ſix months have elapſed, and it is not done. We are told, No. 1683, that it is "*idle, dangerous, whimſical* and *miniſterial*." Such are the opprobrious epithets which theſe angry gentlemen have beſtowed upon it; but the public is not favoured with a ſingle argument to prove it deſerving of any of them. The merits of the plan remain uncanvaſſed and unſullied but by their abuſe, ſupported by their defamatory aſſertions only. And ſuch is the inconſiſtency of human conduct, when it becomes ſubſervient to bad deſigns, that we ever find it, like the winds, perpetually changing from point to point, until it blows oppoſite blaſts, and incurs the moſt palpable contradictions. Thus the enemies to this plan, finding their attempts to perſwade the public by their poſitive aſſertions, to believe that it was ſomething *very wicked and inconſiſtent* with the true intereſt of America, unwillingly glide into an *acknowledgment of its merit*. For this ſame plan, which not long ſince was announced *idle, dangerous, whimſical* and *miniſterial*, is now of a ſudden become, inſtead of an "*idle* and *whimſical* plan," the *real child of a truly worthy great man, and one of the firſt philoſophers of the preſent age*. Inſtead of being "dangerous to America," it is the child of the *warmeſt, wiſeſt* and *moſt zealous of the friends of America*. And inſtead of being *miniſterial*, it is the act of a gentleman the moſt *antiminiſterial* of any one living. And we are further told, in the ſame Journal, that it was not inſerted in the journal of the laſt Congreſs, becauſe it would "be diſgracing their records." Yet now we find that it bears a "ſtrong reſemblance" to a plan "*unanimouſly* agreed to by *all the Commiſſioners* of the *ſeveral colonies* met at Albany in 1754," and conſequently entered upon their *records*, as worthy of the *attention of all America*. Such are the ſtrange, capricious and inconſiſtent conduct of men, who have reſolved to deſert the paths of truth and candor.

And, as if truth and the convictions of reaſon were too powerful to be longer ſuppreſſed, it is at laſt confeſſed in the introduction, that had the plan of 1774 "been produced as perfect and compleat as the one of 1754, it would have met with a more favourable reception." Here again is a full acknowledgment that the former has not deſerved the abuſe which has been caſt upon it; and that it only required to be more "perfect and compleat" to entitle it to a favourable reception. It is a juſt obſervation of a great lawyer and a ſtateſman, "Nihil ſimul et ſemel inceptum et perfectum eſt;" that there is ſcarce any thing of human invention which is at firſt perfect. It may be concluded, without derogating from the merit of the great man who propoſed it, that the plan of 1754 was, when propoſed, in this ſtate; and that it did not aſſume its preſent form, until it had been canvaſſed by, and received the alterations and amendments of, the collected wiſdom of the Governors and Delegates of the ſeveral colonies. Had the laſt Congreſs acted the ſame candid and impartial part, agreeable to their firſt reſolution, the laſt plan might have been made equally perfect. If it contained the great *outlines* of a rational ſyſtem of union between Great-Britain and the Colonies, it was their indiſpenſable duty to furniſh the materials wanting to finiſh the work *within*, and to complete the ſuperſtructure. And it is yet the duty of the pretended Patriots, who are waſting pen, ink and paper with their calumnies, to point out its defects, and propoſe the proper alterations and ad-

[*For the Remainder, ſee the fourth Page.*]

By the Captains Shroudy and Barry, arrived here from Briſtol, we have the following Advices, viz.

F L O R E N C E, February 18.

ON Tueſday laſt Cardinal Braſchi was unanimouſly elected Pope. He was born at Ceſena, near Ravenna, in the Romagna; is 58 years of age; was created Cardinal by the late Pope in the year 1773; and ſoon after appointed Treaſurer of the Apoſtolic Chamber.—He has now aſſumed the name of Pius VI. *Lond. Gaz.*

Dreſden, Feb. 7. There has not for a century paſt been ſuch cold weather in Sileſia as was felt here the 21ſt and 22d of January, on which days it was four degrees and a half colder than in 1709. All trade was ſtopped, and ſeveral ſoldiers were frozen to death in their centry boxes.

Moſcow, Jan. 23. On Saturday laſt, the 21ſt inſt. the rebel Pugatcheff, and four of his accomplices, were executed according to their ſentences. Pugatcheff and his principal aſſociate, named Perſilieff, were beheaded; the other three were hanged; 18 were knouted and ſent to Siberia, amongſt whom was an Officer who had been inſtrumental in fomenting the rebellion. As ſoon as Pugatcheff was brought upon the ſcaffold, the detail of his crimes and his condemnation were twice deliberately read; he acknowledged the juſtice of his ſentence, and declared to the people in a ſhort ſpeech, that he was not the perſon he had given himſelf out to be, but that he was a Don Coſſack, by name Pugatcheff. His head is fixed on an iron ſpike over a wheel, on which his body and Perſilieff's are placed; and his limbs are expoſed in four different parts of the town, where they are to remain till to-morrow.

War-Office, Feb. 24. It is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that all officers abſent from regiments in North-America, do join their reſpective corps without delay, thoſe only excepted, who are ordered on duty in this kingdom, or in Ireland.

Edinburgh, Feb. 28. On Friday evening an expreſs arrived, countermanding the troops that were ordered for Ireland, as the regiments in Ireland that were to go to America have received contrary orders.

L O N D O N.

Feb. 16. Orders are given from the War-Office, for the Lord Lieutenants of every County in England to give in Accounts of the ſtate and condition of the Militia, as well Officers as private Men.

Not a Commiſſion has been lately beſtowed either at the War-Office or the Admiralty for the American ſervice, but to perſons whoſe opinions with reſpect to the Oppoſition of the Colonies have been firſt very ſcrupulouſly canvaſſed.

Feb. 18. At a very numerous meeting of independent merchants and traders of the city of London yeſterday at the London Tavern, it was unanimouſly agreed to contribute to the relief of the Americans. A ſubſcription was opened, and in leſs than half an hour 15,000l. were ſubſcribed.

Feb. 23. The Houſe was remarkably full yeſterday by three o'clock, and no ſtrangers were admitted; even Peers ſons were excluded. The firſt buſineſs was a petition from Nottingham, complaining of the ſtagnation of trade from the ſuſpenſion of American orders, and praying relief. A motion was made by Col. Howe, who preſented the petition, for referring it to the committee for the American papers, which produced a ſhort, but warm debate, Sir George Saville and Mr. Burke being the principal Speakers; however it was at length ſent to the ſame committee as the petition of the London Merchants, &c. by ſome ludicrouſly called the Coventry committee.

About a quarter paſt four the Lord Mayor got up in his place, and moved that the proceedings of the 17th of February, 1769, might be read, which being done, ſome other extracts which his Lordſhip called for were likewiſe read. He then moved, that the reſolution of the 17th of February 1769, which declares, "That John Wilkes, Eſq; having been in this preſent ſeſſion of parliament expelled this Houſe, *was and is incapable* of being elected a member to ſerve in this parliament," be expunged from the Journals of this Houſe, as ſubverſive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom. Mr. Serjeant Glynn ſeconded the motion, when a general debate enſued, in which Lord North, the Lord Mayor, the Hon. Charles Fox, Col. Fitzroy, Sir George Saville, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, Mr. Wallace, the two Mr. Grenvilles, Mr. Onſlow, Capt. Luttrell, Mr. Serjeant Adair, Lord Stanley, Mr. St. John, Mr. Van, Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, and ſeveral others, were ſpeakers. Several who ſpoke roſe more than once. The queſtion was repeatedly attempted to be put, but as often prevented by new ſpeakers riſing. A little after twelve the queſtion was put, and the Houſe divided, when the numbers were, For the motion, 171, Againſt it, 239.

Yeſterday a meeting of the North-American merchants was held at the King's-Arms Tavern, Cornhill, when a new petition to the H. of Commons on the preſent critical ſituation of American affairs, was propoſed, read, agreed to, and was preſented this day at noon,

Feb. 25. The Lords yeſterday heard counſel in part on a cauſe, wherein Mr. Tudor was Appellant, and Mr. Sampſon Reſpondent. In the midſt of the pleadings the counſel were ordered to withdraw at the deſire of Lord Effingham, who complained to the Houſe of and produced a pamphlet, intituled "The preſent criſis with reſpect to America conſidered," publiſhed by T. Becket. His Lordſhip pronounced it a ſeditious libel, and a daring inſult on the King, and acquainted the Houſe that he was in Sweden when the revolution happened, which made the preſent King abſolute, and declared that he looked upon the author of this pamphlet as a man, who had the like baſe deſigns in view. He moved that the Houſe would come to the following reſolutions, which being read, were unanimouſly conſented to, viz. That the ſaid pamphlet is a falſe, malicious, and dangerous libel, ſubverſive of the principles of the glorious revolution, to which we owe our preſent invaluable conſtitution, and of the rights of the people; or words to that effect. That one of the pamphlets be burnt by the common hangman in Old Palace-yard, on the 6th of March in the afternoon; and another at the Royal Exchange, the Sheriffs of London attending, on the 7th of March. That theſe reſolutions be communicated to the Houſe of Commons on Monday next, at a conference, and that the concurrence of that Houſe be deſired. The offenſive doctrines in the ſaid pamphlet are, that taxes, according to our conſtitution, are not voluntary contributions of the people; that if the Commons refuſe to grant the annual ſubſidies, the King, who is the executive power, may legally raiſe them without their conſent. He may do the ſame if the nation is threatened or invaded by a foreign enemy, as neceſſity muſt govern upon theſe occaſions, and the ſafety of the nation muſt not depend on a majority of the Commons, who, for private views or caprice, refuſe to grant the aids for the ſupport of government, &c. The falſity of theſe pernicious tenets Lord Effingham obſerved, had been ſeverely felt by two of our Kings, and if the author was not noticed and puniſhed, people out of doors would be apt to conclude, that his Majeſty and the Miniſtry countenanced ſuch writings.

This day the Sheriffs of London preſented a petition to the Houſe of Commons from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, againſt the bill for reſtraining the commerce, and prohibiting the fiſhery of the New-England provinces, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The 22d, 40th, 44th, and 45th regiments (which have been for ſome time talked of to embark next for America) have received orders for immediate embarkation, which makes the preſent reinforcement to conſiſt of one regiment of dragoons, and ſeven of infantry.

We are aſſured from undoubted authority, that the three Major Generals, and the troops, both horſe and foot, that are deſtined for America, are to embark with all poſſible expedition.

A private letter from Madrid has the following article: "The Engliſh Ambaſſador is treated here by the Spaniards with great contempt, on what account is not known, he has, however, deſired to be recalled, being greatly diſpleaſed at his uneaſy ſituation. It is therefore expected that a war will break out very ſoon between England and Spain; and what confirms this conjecture is, that the greateſt preparations are making for war in all the ſea ports in this kingdom."

Advice has juſt been received from Bruſſels that the Government is repairing and augmenting the fortifications of ſuch towns as are already in a tolerable poſture of defence; and are otherwiſe induſtrious, as if they were upon the eve of a declaration of war.

Letters from Sileſia inform, that there will be three large camps this year, one of them in Sileſia, but whether merely to exerciſe the troops, or for any other more important object, is not known.

If France does not mean an immediate war with England, ſhe meditates a more ſerious blow, by ſuccouring America againſt her natural friend.

The ſpirited behaviour of the people of Jamaica has thrown an univerſal Conſternation over the Court.

We are informed that the Attorney General is ordered to proſecute the Members of the Conſtitutional Club for ſubſcribing 100l. to the relief of the Boſtonians, when both Houſes of Parliament have declared that a Rebellion is ſubſiſting in the Province.

Feb. 27. The favourite title given to a Great Perſonage by all the jacobites and tories, all the deſerters of liberty, all the retainers of power, all the expectants of adminiſtration, &c. is, the prerogative K—.

Saturday four of the Serjeants who ſet out the week before laſt to raiſe men for the army, returned to the War-office, and delivered in their beating-up warrants to the Secretary at War; and the ſame day the rendezvous at Wapping were ſhut up.

Feb. 28. Private letters from New-York, brought by a packet arrived this day, mention, that the Aſſembly there have proteſted againſt the reſolutions of the Congreſs, have begged the protection of Government, and are determined to trade as uſual.—This proteſt was carried by a majority of only one vote.

If credit may be given to recent letters from Hamburgh, a ſcheme of poiſoning was lately diſcovered at a certain Northern Court, which had like to have been attended with the moſt fatal conſequences.

March 1. This day the Houſe met a little after two o'clock, and expedited a deal of private buſineſs. At three o'clock the Houſe went into a Committee on the bill for reſtraining the commerce, and prohibiting the New-England Provinces from fiſhing on the banks of Newfoundland. A ſtrong oppoſition was expected on the part of the minority; but the field was left to the Adminiſtration entirely clear; not a ſyllable being offered by way either of amendment or reprobation. The victors, however, deigned to make a few alterations, or what they were pleaſed to call amendments, and the bill was ordered to be reported on Monday.

Orders, it is ſaid, are ſent to Portſmouth for the men of war deſigned to ſail for Boſton, to be ready at Spithead by the 12th inſtant, by which time three Generals will be ready to embark with their troops.

A letter from Vienna has the following paſſage: "According to a late and certain treaty (but kept very ſecret) Sweden has engaged, for a large ſum of money, to ſupply France conſtantly with ſhips for her navy."

The Troops deſtined for America are now on their March for the Sea-Ports, where the Tranſport Veſſels are ready prepared to receive them, but we hear that they are in hourly Expectation of Orders to countermand this diſagreeable Expedition.

March 2. It is ſaid to be a fact, that the Premier would reſign, if a ſingle individual could be met with ſo hardy as to ſtand in his ſhoes at the preſent juncture.

A great and illuſtrious Lady is ſaid to be ſo much alarmed at the preſent Criſis of Affairs, as to exert her utmoſt intereſt and eloquence in favour of lenity, juſtice, and a happy accommodation.

Tueſday night ſome diſpatches from America were received by expreſs at Lord Dartmouth's office, which were brought by the Rebecca, Capt. Saunder, from New-York.

March 7. We hear from good authority, that it is intended to put the refractory colonies under military government, and to grant eſpecial charters and privileges to thoſe of them that are obedient.

It is reported that the miniſtry have received ſome accounts of a very alarming nature from the Britiſh Miniſter at Verſailles, of the deſigns of that Court, in conjunction with the Court of Madrid.

Yeſterday Number 3 of a periodical paper, called the Criſis, and a Pamphlet with the ſame title, containing Thoughts on American affairs, were burnt by the Common Hangman, at Weſtminſter-hall-gate, purſuant to an unanimous order of the Houſe of Lords and Commons. As ſoon as the condemned papers were burnt, a man threw into the fire the "Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament to his Majeſty, declaring the Boſtonians in actual rebellion;" likewiſe the Addreſs of the Biſhops and Clergy aſſembled in Convocation. The Sheriffs were much hiſſed for attending, and the populace diverted themſelves with throwing the fire at each other.

And this day, at twelve o'clock, the Sheriffs attended at the Royal Exchange for the above purpoſe; but as ſoon as the fire was lighted, it was put out, and dead dogs and cats thrown at the officers; a fire was then made in Cornhill, and the executioner did his duty. Sheriff Hart was wounded in the wriſt, and Sheriff Plomer in the breaſt with a brick-bat; Mr. Gates, the City Marſhal was diſmounted, and with much difficulty ſaved his life.

March 8. A number of perſons are now employed in Ireland, in making carriages for the artillery of that kingdom, which will be ready for any ſervice in a ſhort time. There are many conjectures in conſequence of theſe extraordinary preparations; ſome ſay Lord Harcourt has lately had certain intelligence, that the French intend making a deſcent upon Ireland, when the troops deſtined for America, are embarked; and, indeed there is ſomething very natural in ſuch a ſuſpicion, for theſe perfidious people can never have a better opportunity to execute ſuch a deſign, than when the nation is in almoſt a defenceleſs ſtate.

March 10. Deputations are ſent from hence to Boſton, to try ſeveral perſons in America.

Recruiting parties are ſent to different parts of the kingdom to raiſe a number of men, that are to be incorporated in all the regiments of foot.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, March 1.

"Moſt of the troops deſtined for America are arrived here. Both Officers and men never went upon an expedition with greater reluctance than on the preſent intended one. I ſhudder at the conſequences of being obliged to fight againſt our fellow-ſubjects."

This morning upwards of 1200 drums were ſent down the river, to be carried to the Downs, in order to be put on board the tranſports bound to America.

March 11. It is aſſured as a Fact in the city, that the Miniſtry have lately received ſome accounts from France and Spain, which have thrown them into great confuſion, not knowing what ſteps are proper to be taken in ſo critical an affair; for that France have a large body of forces ready to make a deſcent upon Ireland, as ſoon as the forces are ſent from thence to America, and that the Spaniards have a large fleet ready to attack ſome of the Weſtern Iſlands, but it is generally believed that Jamaica is their principal object.

When a humane perſon repreſented to the Miniſter, that in conſequence of theſe ſevere and violent meaſures againſt the Americans, the poor would not have bread to eat; he replied, the poer are better fed than taught, it is no matter how much they ſuffer.

It is certain that not leſs than an hundred thouſand people muſt, in a few months, be reduced to beggary by the conduct of adminiſtration againſt the colonies.

We hear from Eaſt Retford, Nottinghamſhire, that two troops of Elliot's light dragoons, quartered at that place, received orders for drafting five men out of each troop, in order to go to America. When the officers acquainted the men, that they who choſe to go might turn out, eighteen voluntarily entered themſelves, and they are to caſt lots which of them are to go.

By the Bill now depending for reſtraining the Commerce and Navigation of the American colonies, particularly their Fiſhery, after reciting the former acts, by which ſuch trade and navigation were permitted, it enacts.

THAT during the combination and diſorders which at this time prevail within the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-Hampſhire, and the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, it being unfit that the inhabitants of the ſaid provinces and colonies ſhould enjoy the ſame privileges of trade to which his Majeſty's *obedient* ſubjects are entitled, after a time to be limited, and during the continuance of this act, no merchandizes enumerated by former acts, being the manufacture of the above provinces, which are to be brought to ſome other Britiſh colony, or to Great-Britain, or any merchandize, which ſhall at that time have been imported into the ſaid province or colonies, ſhall be ſhipped from any of the ſaid provinces or colonies to any place whatſoever, other than to Great-Britain, or ſome of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies; and that no other merchandizes whatſoever, of the manufacture of the ſaid provinces or colonies, or which ſhall at any time have been imported into the ſame, ſhall, after the ſaid limited time, be ſhipped from any of the ſaid colonies to any place whatſoever, except Great-Britain or Ireland, or the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, on forfeiture of ſhip and cargoe.

Alſo, that after a limited time, and during this act, no ſort of wines, ſalt, or any goods or commodities, whatſoever (except horſes, victuals and linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of Ireland, and goods for the victualling his Majeſty's ſhips, and for his Majeſty's forces or garriſons, or the produce of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies) ſhall be imported on any pretence whatſoever, unleſs ſuch goods be ſhipped in Great-Britain, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture of goods and veſſel.

Likewiſe, that if any veſſel, not belonging to Great-Britain or Ireland, or the iſlands of Guernſey or Jerſey, ſhall be found, after the limited time, carrying on any fiſhery upon any part of North-America, or having on board materials for ſuch fiſhery, unleſs the maſter produce to the commander of any of his Majeſty's ſhips of war ſtationed for the ſuperintendance of the American fiſheries, a certificate under the hand of the Governor of the colonies of Quebec, Newfoundland, Saint John, Nova-Scotia, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt-Florida, or Weſt-Florida, ſetting forth that ſuch veſſel hath cleared out from ſome one of the ſaid colonies, and that ſhe actually belongs to his Majeſty's ſubjects, inhabitants of the ſaid colony, it ſhall be lawful for any of the commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips of war ſtationed for the protection of the fiſhery upon the coaſt of North-America, to ſeize and proſecute all ſuch veſſels, with a proviſo, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend to any veſſel belonging to the French King, which ſhall be found fiſhing, and not carrying on any illicit trade.

Theſe conſtraints to be diſcontinued, ſo ſoon as obedience to the laws ſhall be reſtored. Perſons giving falſe certificates to be declared incapable of ſerving his Majeſty, and ſubject to other pains and penalties.

B O S T O N, April 17.

A letter from Taunton, dated laſt Friday, mentions, "that on the Monday before, parties of Minute Men, &c. from every town in that county, with arms and ammunition, met at Freetown early that morning, in order to take Col. Gilbert, but he had fled on board the men of war at Newport; they then divided into parties, and took 29 Tories, who had ſigned inliſtments and received arms in the Colonel's company, to join the King's troops; they alſo took 35 muſkets, 2 caſe bottles of powder, and a baſket of bullets, all which they brought to Taunton the ſame afternoon, where the priſoners were ſeparately examined, 18 of whom made ſuch humble acknowledgments of their paſt bad conduct, and ſolemn promiſes to behave better for the future, they were diſmiſſed; but the other 11 being obſtinate and inſulting, a party was ordered to carry them to Simſbury Mines; but they were ſufficiently humble before they had got 14 miles on their way thither; upon which they were brought back the next day, and after ſigning proper articles to behave better for the future, were eſcorted to Freetown.—There was upwards of 2000 men embodied there laſt Monday."

Friday laſt the Nautilus [in natural hiſtory a ſimple ſhell] arrived here from England with diſpatches for his Excellency General Gage:—In her came paſſenger the Quarter-Maſter of his Majeſty's 17th regiment of light dragoons; which, with the 35th, 49th, and 63d regiments of foot, are ſaid to be ſoon expected here.

NEW-YORK, April 24.

The Return of his Excellency Governor Tryon, for New-York, is certainly fixed for the Beginning of May,

Our Provincial Convention met here laſt Thurſday, and next Day we hear the following Gentlemen were choſen to repreſent this Province at the Continental Congreſs to be held at Philadelphia the 10th of May next, viz.

For the City and County of New-York, Philip Livingſton, James Duane, John Alſop, Francis Lewis, and John Jay, Eſqrs. Mr. Iſaac Low having refuſed to ſerve.

For King's County, Simon Boerum, Eſq;
For Suffolk County, Col. William Floyd, Eſq;
For Weſtcheſter County, Col. Lewis Morris, Eſq;
For the County of Albany, Col. P. Schuyler, Eſq;
For Dutcheſs County, Robert R. Livingſton, Eſq;
For Ulſter County, George Clinton, Eſq;
For Orange County, Henry Weſner, Eſq;

By ſeveral Letters from London, and by the different Perſons arrived from thence and Briſtol in the laſt Ships, we learn, That 7 Regiments of Foot, and one of Light Horſe, are certainly coming out to America, that many of the Tranſports had ſailed from England for different Parts of Ireland, to take in Troops there; and the Remainder of the Armament were to embark at Plymouth, &c. They were to be convoyed by 12 Frigates deſtined for Boſton, compleatly victualled for 12 Months. The Generals Mackay, Howe and Clinton, were to embark with the Troops the 12th of March.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 26.

On Monday Evening laſt an Expreſs arrived here from New-York, by whom we have the following Advices.

Watertown, Wedneſday Morning, near 10 *of the Clock.*

TO all Friends of American Liberty, be it known, that this Morning before Break of Day, a Brigade conſiſting of about 1000 or 1200 Men landed at Phipps's Farm, at Cambridge, and marched to Lexington, where they found a Company of our Colony Militia in Arms, upon whom they fired without any Provocation, and killed 6 Men, and wounded 4 more. By an Expreſs from Boſton we find another Brigade are now upon their March from Boſton, ſuppoſed to be about 1000. The Bearer, Trail Biſſel, is charged to alarm the Country quite to Connecticut; and all Perſons are deſired to furniſh him with freſh Horſes, as they may be needed. I have ſpoken with ſeveral, who have ſeen the Dead and Wounded. Pray let the Delegates from this Colony to Connecticut ſee this, they know Col. Forſter, one of the Delegates. J. PALMER, one of the Committee.

A true Copy from the Original, per Order of the Committee of Correſpondence of Worceſter, April 1775.

Atteſted and forwarded by the Committees of Brookline, Norwich, New-London, Lyme, Saybrook, Killingſworth, E. Guilford, Guilford, Brandford, New-Haven.

Fairfield, Saturday, April 22, 8 *o'Clock.*

Since the above-written we have received the following by a Second Expreſs.

Thurſday, 3 *o'Clock Afternoon,*

SIR,

I am this Moment informed by an Expreſs from Woodſtock, taken from the Mouth of the Expreſs, then two of the Clock Afternoon—That the Conteſt between the firſt Brigade that marched to Concord was ſtill continuing this Morning at the Town of Lexington, to which ſaid Brigade had retreated, that another Brigade had, ſaid to be the ſecond mentioned in the Letter of this Morning, landed with a quantity of Artillery, at the Place where the firſt did. The Provincials were determined to prevent the two Brigades from joining their Strength if poſſible, and remain in great need of Succour.

N. B. The Regulars, when in Concord, burnt the Court-Houſe, took two Pieces of Cannon which they rendered uſeleſs, and began to take up Concord Bridge, on which Capt.——(who with many on both Sides were killed) made an Attack upon the King's Troops, on which they retreated to Lexington. I am,

To Col. Obadiah Johnſon, E B. WILLIAMS.
Canterbury.

P. S. Mr. M'Farlan, of Plainfield, Merchant, has juſt returned from Boſton by Way of Providence, who converſed with an Expreſs from Lexington, who further informs, that 4000 of our troops had ſurrounded the firſt Brigade abovementioned, who where on a Hill in Lexington, that the Action continued, and there were about 50 of our Men killed, and 150 of the Regulars, as near as they could determine, when the Expreſs came away; it will be expedient for every Man to go who is fit and willing.

The above is a true Copy as received per Expreſs from New-Haven, and atteſted to by the Committee of Correſpondence, from Town to Town. Atteſt. Jonathan Sturgis, Andrew Rowland, Thaddius Burr, Job Bartram. Committee.

The above was received on Sunday at 4 o'Clock by the Committee of New-York, and forwarded to Philadelphia, by ISAAC LOW, Chairman of the Committee of New-York.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated April 24.

"You will before now have heard the dreadful News from Boſton. It is now ſaid by a Man, arrived this Day from Rhode-Iſland, who left it Saturday Night late, that the Military has loſt 80 odd, and 40 Priſoners, with two General Officers, and the Provincials 40, and a few Priſoners, and that the Military loſt nigh as many in their Retreat."

Extract of another Letter of the ſame Date.

"I do not doubt but the intereſting News from Boſton muſt give every good and virtuous Man much Concern, that, from preſent Appearances, a Reconciliation between us and Great-Britain is at a farther Diſtance than we of late had rational Grounds to hope, ſurely this Proceeding on the Part of General Gage, is not the Olive Branch held up by Government.—Yeſterday this whole City was in a State of Alarm, every Face appeared animated with Reſentment, ſoon after the News arrived by Expreſs, many Citizens went to two Tranſports loaded with Bread, Flour, &c. for the Troops, and they were ſpeedily unloaded; the Committee met, and after diſpatching the Expreſs, conſidered of other Matters, and will no doubt be attentive to every Thing within their Power to preſerve the Peace of the Town, and Property, and all other Matters tending towards maintaining the Character of a Siſter Colony that feels for another in Diſtreſs.—Many Perſons of Influence, who have been thought inimical to the Cauſe, now come out boldly and declare their Sentiments worthy of themſelves—indeed the Difference of Sentiment has not been much, *Party-views* kept Men of Weight aſunder; it is hoped that will ſubſide more and more.—A Letter has laſt Evening been received from Newport, dated laſt Friday Evening at 7 o'Clock, which mentions the lateſt Advices received there, in Subſtance is, "That the Brigade left Boſton in Boats on Tueſday Night, landed at Watertown in the Morning, where they fired on the Minute Men; then proceeded to Concord, deſtroyed about 50 Barrels of Flour, and ſpiked up four Cannon; that on their Return they were fired upon by about 3 or 400 Men; 40 of the King's Troops fell, and about 40 more Priſoners; that the Troops retreated, and were fired upon by a large Number at Cambridge, and loſt about 40 more; about 40 of the Colony Troops were killed, and a few taken Priſoners; two Captains of the Regulars were killed; that the Troops got into Boſton; that Col. Ward had 17,000 of the Colony Troops collected near that Place; that it was propoſed to attack the General in Boſton. Col. Putnam with a very large Number from Connecticut were on their March, and others from all Parts of the Maſſachuſetts Colony, but were deſired to return, as they had already a ſufficient Number." The Writer of this Letter adds, that this Account was believed at Newport to be the moſt authentic. It is likewiſe mentioned, that Colonel Gardiner of Roxbury was killed."

Extract of a Letter from an honeſt *Member of Parliament in London, dated January* 28.

"I admire the reſolutions of your Congreſs, with the whole of their proceedings, as the greateſt productions of human virtue and wiſdom.

"The preſent Parliament is, if poſſible, more at the diſpoſal of the Miniſter than the laſt, and meaſures the moſt hoſtile to America are determined on. We ſhall in a few days come to ſome flaming reſolutions in the Houſe of Commons. More regiments are to be ſent, and ſloops of war are to block up all your harbours. They talk of you as an eaſy conqueſt, depending much on the advantage of regulars, and want of courage in Americans. I hope they will be deceived, for beſides that my love of univerſal liberty would make me intereſt myſelf in favour of all thoſe who aſſert their natural rights, I am convinced the moment America is enſlaved, Great-Britain muſt ceaſe to be a free country."

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 6.

"New-England is ſingled out as the peculiar object of miniſterial wrath, and if, by relaxing ſomewhat with reſpect to the other colonies, the Miniſtry think they can ſhake the preſent union, I ſhould ſuppoſe the attempt probable, though not the ſucceſs."

Extract of another Letter from the ſame place, Feb. 28.

"We learn this afternoon, with ſome ſurprize, that the Aſſembly of New-York have revolted againſt the proceedings of the Congreſs; an event which I fear bodes no good to your cauſe."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated March 3.

"Leſt you ſhould not have a true idea of Lord North's deſign in his motion, I ſend you the incloſed paper, * which gives a pretty juſt account of what he ſaid on the occaſion, and ſhows plainly it was planned to divide the Colonies as well as the friends of Liberty here; in both which I hope he will be deceived. The bill againſt the four New-England governments, of which you have had a copy, will finally paſs the Houſe of Commons this day, and is to take place the firſt day of July next. You may rely upon it, that in a few days another bill will be brought into the Houſe of Commons, to prohibit the other Colonies from any commercial intercourſe with each other, and to confine their trade in every individual article, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Weſt-Indies only.—My beſt information tells me, that General Gage is ſtill to continue in Maſſachuſetts-Bay; ſome of the troops going from hence and Ireland are for Boſton, the others for New-York, where they have, it is ſaid, been requeſted to be ſent by D——and his band of traitors, C—,W—, C——, and W——, to aid them in ſecuring New-York for the Miniſtry: This it ſeems they have undertaken to do with military aſſiſtance.

"New-York is to be a place of arms, and proviſions are to be provided there for ſupport of the army in New-England; at the ſame time they hope, by having poſſeſſion of New-York, to prevent any aſſiſtance from Virginia, Maryland, Pennſylvania, and the other Southern Colonies, going to New-England, of which they are very apprehenſive. I hope there is virtue enough in the people of New-York to defeat this ſcheme, and that they will baniſh from their ſociety the heads, at leaſt, of the traitors, before the troops get there to back them, which cannot be ſooner than the laſt of May.

"I do not ſee occaſion to adviſe what is beſt to be done in the preſent ſituation of things, becauſe if you mean to continue Freemen, reſiſtance even to the laſt extremity muſt be made, and if with united efforts, it will in my opinion aſſuredly be ſucceſsful. If you are willing to be Slaves, you are only to ſubmit at once, and wear your chains quietly.

"I do not entertain the leaſt doubt of your perſevering in ſo noble a conteſt, and with proper application the Colony of New-York will, I think, join you heartily."

Yeſterday, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, purſuant to public Notice, there was a Meeting of near Eight Thouſand of the Inhabitants of this City, to conſider of the Meaſures to be purſued in the preſent critical Situation of the Affairs of America. The Buſineſs was opened with ſeveral eloquent and patriotic Speeches, and the Company unanimouſly agreed to *aſſociate*, for the Purpoſe of defending with ARMS their Property, Liberty and Lives, againſt all Attempts to deprive them of them.

We hear that ſimilar Aſſociations are formed in moſt of the Counties of the Province.

Captain Hanſe, from Jamaica, on the 11th inſtant, off Cape-Florida, ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Eddy, belonging to Boſton, from Montego-Bay for North-Carolina, 10 Days out, all well, and on the 18th, in Lat. 37:50, juſt off Soundings, ſpoke a Brig from North-Carolina for Rhode-Iſland, out 24 Hours, but did not learn the Maſter's Name.

We hear that 27 caſks of Barley were imported in the Brig ——, Capt. Hanſe, from Jamaica, who arrived here a few days ago, which are ordered to be returned forthwith.

* *See the firſt Page of the Poſtſcript.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Ship Aurora, J. Read, from London. Ship Elizabeth, W. Shroudy, Briſtol. Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, St. Vincents and St. Euſtatia. Brig Kitty, J. Robinſon, Brig Bachelor, G. May, Brig Friendſhip, F. Illingworth, Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Brig Ann, C. Davis, and Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, Jamaica. Schooner Tryal, J. Warden, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Hope, T. Forſter, N. Carolina. Schooner Lovely, J. Walſh, Halifax. Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, Antigua. Ship Molly, T. Randall, St. Ubes. Sloop Induſtry, T. Hutchings, and Sloop Betſey, R. Znill, Bermuda. Schooner Betſey, S. Hall, Schooner Lucretia, J. Moore, and Schooner Nancy, J. Alligood, Virginia. Schooner Felicity, J. Williams, Hiſpaniola. Sloop Sally, J. M'Keever, and Brig Polly, R. Lightbody, Antigua. Brig Nancy, J. White, St. Croix.

Outwards. *Brig Nancy and Molly, R. Bethell, Miſſiſippi. Brig Lovely Laſs, W. Caſtle, Brig Kitty, J. M'Fetrick, and Brig Nancy, J. Martin, Jamaica. Brig Two Friends, P. Bruſter, London. Snow Dickinſon, J. Johnſon, Briſtol. Schooner Sally, S. Crocket, North-Carolina. Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Liſbon. Brig Kitty, J. Robinſon, Grenades. Ship Philadelphia, J. Winning, Liverpool. Brig Princeſs, N. Anthoine, Newfoundland.*

Cleared. *Brig Two Friends, P. Bruſter, to London. Brig Nancy, J. Martin, and Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, and Brig Jenny, W. Workman, S. Carolina. Sloop Thomas, E. Cogſhall, Schooner Sally, W. Bray, Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Sloop George, R. Juſtice, and Schooner Polly, A. Joyne, Virginia. Brig Suſanna, W. Nicholls, Antigua. Ship Harmony, S. Crawford, Milford. Ship Sally, S. Covell, Falmouth. Schooner Sally, R. Goodwin, Schooner Sally, S. Crocker, and Sloop Frances, D. Sebaſtene, N. Carolina. Sloop King Fiſher, J. Strange, R. Iſland. Sloop Mermaid, S. Nowell, Piſcataqua. Brig Molly, J. Mullett, St. Kitts.*

A FEW INDENTED

SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS,

Juſt arrived, in the Sally, Captain RUSSELL, from BRISTOL;

AMONG whom are a Blackſmith, Wheelwright, Shoemaker, Braſs-Founder, and Tanner; and a young Woman, about 14 Years of Age; whoſe Times of Service are to be DISPOSED OF by

THOMAS CLIFFORD and *SONS.*

JOHN LIND, WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has opened Shop at the Corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, in the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. Edward Duffield, Watch-maker, where he carries on the ſaid Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates.—He thinks it unneceſſary to enlarge on Particulars, as his Abilities are ſufficiently known in this city.

WANTED, an Apprentice to ſaid Buſineſs. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, that they are requeſted to meet at the Houſe of JOSEPH HAIGHT, in the City of Burlington, on Thurſday, the 11th of May next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, to conſider of and proceed on particular Buſineſs which will be then laid before them. *By Order of the Preſident,*

April 24, 1775. § DANIEL ELLIS, Clerk.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1775.

STRAYED away, the 11th inſtant, from John Stroup, near the New-market, two black COWS, with white faces, one of them near calving, and a black HEIFER, with a white face, near a year old. Whoever ſhall take them up and bring them home, ſhall receive a reward of TWO DOLLARS, paid by JOHN STROUP. §

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN KAIGHN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty well made, has a down look, of a fair complexion, ſomething marked with the ſmall-pox, wears his own ſhort fair hair, is a talkative fellow, and fond of ſpirituous liquor; had on, and took with him, a light coloured home made working jacket, an old blue broadcloth coat, a waiſtcoat, with the fore part light blue, and the back deep blue cloth, a tow ſhirt and trowſers, old buff coloured pluſh breeches, ribbed worſted ſtockings, and new ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above named ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

April 24, 1775. † JOHN M'DOWELL.

As he is a pretty good ſcholar it is likely he may forge a paſs.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the Beginning of June next,

A GENTEEL ſtone DWELLING-HOUSE, with two rooms on a floor, two ſtories high, a well of good water at the door, with about 16 acres of well improved land, part of which is a large handſome garden, well paled in, and ſtocked with plenty of young bearing peach and pear trees of the beſt fruit, ſituate two miles from the city of Philadelphia, and joining the Corporation Ferry, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, of which it commands a beautiful proſpect; it is a convenient place for any tradeſman or a gentleman's country ſeat. For terms and other particulars, enquire of Mr. ROBERT ARTHRUM, on the premiſes. *April* 25, 1775. §

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Thomas Dunwoody *and* Andrew Lock, *now confined in the goal of Salem county, in the Province of Weſt-Jerſey, that they be and appear before the Honourable Juſtices of the Supreme Court, held at Salem for the County of Salem, at the Court-houſe, on Thurſday the 18th day of May next, to ſhew cauſe why they ſhould not be diſcharged from their confinement, agreeable to an act of the legiſlature, entituled, An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors.* €

Cheſter County, April 17, 1775.

WAS committed into my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants the following perſons, viz. JOHN GREEN, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, full face, well ſet, browniſh hair. RICHARD SWEANAY, 23 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thin viſage, longiſh noſe, browniſh hair, an old pluſh coat, and is lame of one arm. WILLIAM DUFF, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, darkiſh hair. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in three weeks from the date hereof, or they will be diſcharged, on paying their fees, by

‡ JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, on the 29th day of March paſt, an indented ſervant man, named *Daniel Cowings*, a native of Ireland, he is a ſtout well made fellow, upwards of 40 years of age, freſh coloured, with black eyes, hair and beard, very thick legs, with a large ſore on the ſhin of the left leg, a low voice, and is thick of hearing; had on, and took with him, a blue cloth coat ſpotted flannel waiſtcoat, good buckſkin breeches, good ſhoes, and yarn ſtockings, a light coloured ſurtout coat, and caſtor hat; calls himſelf a ditcher and threſher. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by JOHN CHAPPLE. 4 W.

That ſpacious ENGLISH DRAY HORSE,

Kept laſt ſeaſon by MARMADUKE COOPER, *in Weſt New-Jerſey, and was imported by Colonel Francis, from Lincolnſhire, in Old England, is now to cover at the ſubſcriber's, in Pennſbury townſhip, in Cheſter county, between Kennet Meeting-houſe and the Forks of Brandywine Creek, near Benjamin Taylor's mill, at Forty Shillings per mare for the ſeaſon, until the firſt of Auguſt next.*

THE Dray Horſe is a jet black, 17 hands and 1 inch high, 16 inches round the knee joint, and is perhaps the broadeſt horſe on the continent. The ſaid horſe is much admired for his high courage, lofty carriage, and trueneſs in drawing, and is judged the ſtrongeſt horſe in the province; and can be aſſured by proof, that he has got the moſt, likelieſt, largeſt, and ſtrongeſt colts of any horſe ever imported into the province; much more with truth might be added, but as he covered at the ſame place four ſeaſons paſt, and is ſo well known that it is needleſs to enlarge. Any perſons that pleaſe to ſend their mares, may be aſſured the beſt care ſhall be taken of them, and any that live at a diſtance may have good paſture at Two Shillings per week, by

ISAAC TAYLOR.

N. B. There is divers of the ſaid horſe's colts ſold lately from 80 to 140l. apiece, ſome of which ſeem likely to be nearly or quite as large as himſelf. §

dations. And as none of them have been capable of offering to the public any other more perfect ſyſtem of union, this would certainly be acting the part of real friends to their country, and ſave them from the diſgrace which muſt attend the continued proofs they are exhibiting of ſome deep-laid, dark deſigns, which they do not care to unfold.

But it is further alledged, that the plan agreed in the Congreſs at Albany "bears a *ſtrong reſemblance* to that "*introduced by a Delegate from this province* into the late "Congreſs *as his own*, and that it is but right to take the "child from its *putative*, and reſtore it to its *real pa-* "*rents.*" It being a matter of no importance to the public, whether the ingenious Dr. Franklin, or the Penſylvania Delegate, was the author of the laſt plan, no notice would be taken of the introduction, did not the above charge ſtrike at the honour and candour of the Delegate. But as that is the ſole deſign of it, it is hoped the public will not think it improper to have before them, what may be ſaid in vindication of his injured honour and character. A compariſon of the two plans, and a juſt repreſentation of his conduct, at the time he propoſed the laſt, will prove that this "ſtrong reſemblance" exiſts neither in the *names*, the *matter* or *ſubſtance*, of the two plans, and were they the ſame, that he had no intent to aſſume to himſelf the merit which belonged to another.

1. The plan agreed to at Albany is properly called, in its title, "*A plan of an union of the ſeveral colonies, &c.*" and the one propoſed by the Pennſylvania Delegate is, "A plan of union *between Great-Britain and the colonies.*"

2. The firſt forms a *diſtinct inferior legiſlature for the colonies*, compound of two perfect branches only, upon the ſame principles and model of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, *without any incorporation or union with the Britiſh legiſlature.* But the ſecond propoſes to eſtabliſh *A grand Britiſh and American legiſlature*, by a *political union and incorporation of the Repreſentatives of the freemen of America* with the *King, Lords and Commons.*

3. By the *firſt*, the legiſlative acts of the Grand Council are made *ſubject to the negative of the King*, as repreſentative of the Britiſh ſtate, and afterwards to his *negative*, as one of the Branches of the Britiſh legiſlature. By the *ſecond, this negative in the Crown is rendered altogether unneceſſary and totally excluded*, by a direction, in one of the articles, that the acts of the Grand Council ſhall be immediately tranſmitted for the approbation or diſſent of the Parliament of Great-Britain, before they are valid. And thus theſe acts would only remain ſubject to the *negative of the Parliament*, while the Grand Council would alſo enjoy the *like negative* on all the acts of the Britiſh legiſlature, which concern their general intereſt and welfare, either "*civil, criminal* or *commercial.*"

4. The legiſlature of the firſt plan, and all its conſtituents, were to remain *ſubordinate to the authority of Parliament, although America is not there repreſented*, there being nothing either in the expreſſions, matter or implications of the plan to exclude it; but on the contrary an *expreſs acknowledgment of that authority.* But in the ſecond, this *ſubordination now ſo much complained of*, and the *great object* of the diſpute which is likely to involve America in ruin, *is taken away*, and a *remedy propoſed*, by an union of the Britiſh and American members of the ſtate upon *conſtitutional principles*, by which *the latter* is placed on a *par of power*, and will enjoy the ſame ſolid ſecurity for their *rights and freedom* with *the former*, as under this plan no money can be taken from them, no taxes laid, none of their manufactures reſtrained, or their commerce prohibited or burthened, *without their conſent.*

5. Thus we find, that *the firſt* plan propoſes no more than an union of the colonies, by a grand Aſſembly of their repreſentatives, ſubject to a negative on their acts in the Crown—and afterwards to the *repeal and controul of the parliamentary authority*, which leaves the *rights of America unreſtored*—the authority of Parliament over us *arbitrary*—and the eſſential grievances of America unredreſſed; while *the latter* propoſes a political union of the colonies with Great-Britain, in which the *rights* of the colonies are reſtored on the moſt ſolid principles of liberty, the parliamentary authority over them modified and rendered ſafe and conſtitutional, the cauſe and reaſon of our complaints removed, and a ſolid foundation laid for a permanent union and harmony between the two countries.

I could deſcend to many other particulars in which theſe plans materially differ; but this muſt be unneceſſary, as it cannot be thought ſtrange that they ſhould be ſubſtantially variant from each other, when impartial men will give themſelves time to reflect on the different circumſtances and motives which gave riſe to them. At the time when the firſt was propoſed, the ſupremacy of Parliament over the colonies was not queſtioned by any American. The deſign of the Congreſs was to propoſe ſome mode to his Majeſty, by which the colonies might be enabled to aſcertain the juſt proportion of aids that each ought to contribute towards their *general ſafety*, which was then imminently endangered by their *diſunion*, and to eſtabliſh ſome power to compel the refractory and unwilling to a performance of their general political duties among themſelves. Here the views of the firſt Congreſs reſted. But when the laſt met, the objects of their deliberations were infinitely more extenſive and important. Nothing leſs than the rights of the ſupreme authority of a great empire over its members, and the eſſential rights of a very reſpectable part of thoſe members, were the queſtions there agitated. The firſt plan was calculated to afford a remedy for the miſchiefs then under conſideration—The ſecond to remove the unhappy cauſe of the diſpute between Great-Britain and the colonies, by reſtoring America to her right of participating in the ſupreme authority, and reducing that authority to a conſtitutional exerciſe of its power over the colonies. Such being the obvious difference in the cauſes from which the plans originated, it was impoſſible, if they were in any ways calculated to anſwer the different ends in view, that they ſhould not be greatly different, both in their names and ſubſtance.

I ſhall offer but one argument more in vindication of the Delegate who propoſed the laſt plan, from the ungenerous calumny ſo undeſervedly thrown upon him, which will fully demonſtrate that he could entertain no deſign of taking from Doctor Franklin, or the Congreſs of 1754, the merit of the firſt. He carried with him to the Congreſs the plan of 1754, with the reaſons, under every article, which induced the then Commiſſioners to adopt them, *in the Doctor's own writing.* He ſhewed it to ſeveral of the members, as the plan propoſed *by the Doctor*, and agreed to *by the Commiſſioners.* He delivered it to one of the Delegates, without the leaſt injunction or reſerve.—From that Delegate it paſſed into the hands of ſeveral others, until the gentleman to whom it was firſt delivered could not, for ſome time, diſcover in whoſe hands to find it. This was done to enable the members to compare the two plans, to digeſt the better the one then propoſed, and if any addition could be made to it, that it might be done when it ſhould be taken into conſideration agreeable to the rule of the Congreſs.—Having little vanity in his compoſition, any applauſe which might ariſe from the merit of the plan never entered into his imagination. His mind was too earneſtly engaged in endeavouring to lend his aſſiſtance towards preſerving the rights of America, and eſtabliſhing a happy union of the two countries.—Theſe were his motives, his only motives; and he is ſtill of opinion, had the Delegates in Congreſs formed a conſtitutional ſyſtem of union upon the ſame or nearly alike principles, that great and beneficial effects would have flowed from it to America. It would have been acting the wiſe and prudent part of taking the beſt ground of defence firſt. It would have been aſking, what we have a right to demand, *an union with our brethren and fellow-ſubjects in Britain, on principles of liberty and government.* It would have attached to us innumerable friends in England and all the Britiſh dominions, whom by a contrary conduct we have loſt. It would have united us firmly and inſeparably among ourſelves, upon rational and ſupportable grounds, while the meaſures adopted have only tended to divide and weaken the Colonies. And ſhould the Adminiſtration have refuſed (contrary to what we had *then*, and more eſpecially *now*, reaſon to expect) ſo reaſonable and juſt a propoſition, as that of granting to the Americans the common conſtitutional rights of Britiſh ſubjects, in all probability, it would have left them ſupported by very few, if any, of the people, on whom they muſt rely for aids, to enable them to carry any ſcheme into execution.

C. E.

The plan of 1754 being publiſhed in Meſſrs. Bradfords paper, it is neceſſary to lay the one propoſed in 1774 before the public, that they may judge of their reſemblance, and how far the Pennſylvania Delegate has acted an inimical part to America in propoſing the laſt.

A PLAN of a propoſed UNION between GREAT-BRITAIN *and the* COLONIES.

THAT a Britiſh and American legiſlature, for regulating the adminiſtration of the general affairs of America, be propoſed and eſtabliſhed in America, including all the ſaid colonies; within, and under which government, each colony ſhall retain its preſent conſtitution, and powers of regulating and governing its own internal police, in all caſes whatever.

That the ſaid government be adminiſtered by a Preſident-General, to be appointed by the King, and a Grand Council, to be choſen by the Repreſentatives of the people of the ſeveral colonies, in their reſpective Aſſemblies, once in every three years.

That the ſeveral Aſſemblies ſhall chooſe members for the Grand-Council in the following proportions, viz.

New-Hampſhire,	Delaware Counties,
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Maryland,
Rhode-Iſland,	Virginia,
Connecticut,	North-Carolina,
New-York,	South-Carolina,
New-Jerſey,	and
Pennſylvania,	Georgia.

Who ſhall meet at the city of for the firſt time, being called by the Preſident-General, as ſoon as conveniently may be after his appointment.

That there ſhall be a new election of members for the Grand Council every three years; and on the death, removal or reſignation of any member, his place ſhall be ſupplied by a new choice, at the next ſitting of Aſſembly of the Colony he repreſented.

That the Grand Council ſhall meet once in every year, if they ſhall think it neceſſary, and oftner, if occaſions ſhall require, at ſuch time and place as they ſhall adjourn to, at the laſt preceding meeting, or as they ſhall be called to meet at, by the Preſident-General, on any emergency.

That the Grand Council ſhall have power to chooſe their Speaker, and ſhall hold and exerciſe all the like rights, liberties and privileges, as are held and exerciſed by and in the Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain.

That the Preſident-General ſhall hold his Office during the pleaſure of the King, and his aſſent ſhall be requiſite to all acts of the Grand Council, and it ſhall be his office and duty to cauſe them to be carried into execution.

That the Preſident-General, by and with the advice and conſent of the Grand-Council, hold and exerciſe all the legiſlative rights, powers, and authorities, neceſſary for regulating and adminiſtring all the general police and affairs of the colonies, in which Great-Britain and the colonies, or any of them, the colonies in general, or more than one colony, are in any manner concerned, as well civil and criminal as commercial.

That the ſaid Preſident-General and Grand Council, be an inferior and diſtinct branch of the Britiſh legiſlature, united and incorporated with it, for the aforeſaid general purpoſes; and that any of the ſaid general regulations may originate, and be formed and digeſted, either in the Parliament of Great-Britain or in the ſaid Grand Council, and being prepared, tranſmitted to the other for their approbation or diſſent; and that the aſſent of both ſhall be requiſite to the validity of all ſuch general acts or ſtatutes.

That in time of war, all bills for granting aids to the Crown, prepared by the Grand Council, and approved by the preſident General, ſhall be valid, and paſſed into a law, without the aſſent of the Britiſh Parliament.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his place of abode, in Eaſt Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, laſt night, a certain BENJAMIN PECK, by trade a wheelwright, this country born, 21 years of age, and about 6 feet high, of a ſwarthy complexion, black hair tied behind, a little ſtoop ſhouldered, and is very talkative: Had on, ſtole and took with him, a bag, a new ſaggathy coat, of a dull brown colour, a cotton and linen red ſmall ſtriped veſt and bright brown velveret breeches, and a half-worn country made cloth coat, jacket and breeches, two check ſhirts, and ſome white ones, a pair of pumps, with carved Pinchbeck buckles in them, one pair of Germantown yarn ſtockings, one pair of blue ſmall ribbed county made ditto, and one pair of blue and white clouded thread ditto; a likely ſmall bay mare, four years old this graſs, about 13 hands and an inch high, a bald face, wall eyed, 4 white feet, newly ſhod all round, and a new ſaddle, with a blue ſaddle-cloth, bound with white. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Peck, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 20, 1775. ¶ JOHN UNDERWOOD.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from George Richey, in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, province of Pennſylvania, on the 10th of April, 1775, a ſervant man, named JOHN M'CANN, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair buſhy hair, turned up before; he is a down looking man, very apt to ſwear in common diſcourſe, and is ſuppoſed to make down to Queen-Anne's county, in Maryland; had on a ſhort coat, of a lead colour, with clear metal buttons, the fore ſkirt on the right ſide yellow lincey, the other white ditto, faced with old thick cloth, with breeches of the ſame cloth of the coat, lined with white lincey, horn buttons, new felt hat, white thread ſtockings, new ſhoes, large round braſs buckles, a ſilk handkerchief with red and white ſtripes, and a linen ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE RICHEY. §

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs all whom it may concern, that ſome time in March laſt paſt a certain *Daniel M'Fiely*, of Brandywine Hundred, in New-Caſtle County, Taylor, fraudulently obtained of me four NOTES, amounting in the whole to Six Pounds Fifteen Shillings, the ſame to be paid at four different payments. I now forewarn all perſons not to take an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined to diſpute the payment of any part thereof. Witneſs my hand this 17th day of April, 1775. ¶ PETER TRAINER.

East-Whiteland, Cheſter county, April 19, 1775.

WAS taken in the poſſeſſion of a perſon who calls himſelf *Patrick Aſhton*, and was committed for horſe ſtealing, ſeveral articles, viz. a Pinchbeck watch, with a ſilver caſe, a fowling piece, a pair of ſilver buckles, ſeven pair of new ſhoes, of different ſizes, a large red jacket, a great coat, two ſhirts, two pair of linen trowſers, two pair of old ſhoes, one reddiſh ſurtout. The owner or owners, if any, is deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold, in four weeks from the date, for charges, by

§ JOSIAH HIBBARD.

BROKE out of Salem Goal, on the 22d of February laſt, at night, three ſervants, viz. John Toodle, John Norman, *and* John Holder. Toodle *is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and is marked with the ſmall-pox; the other two are lads. They are all very ragged, and ſaid they belonged to Thomas Steddom, in Carliſle. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals in the province of Weſt New-Jerſey, ſhall have Six Dollars reward, paid by* JOSEPH HAINES, *Goaler.*

Likewiſe broke the ſame goal, two men, one named William Huſton, *an Iriſhman, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches hi h, of a ſwarthy complexion, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has a very buſhy head of hair; the other named* Patrick M'Guire, *about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a ſlim made fellow, very ragged and dirty, and barefooted. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, paid as above.* ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away laſt Night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Bradford townſhip, near Brandywine, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN COMBS, *a weaver by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtout built, of a ſwarthy complexion, and wears his own black curled hair. Had on and took with him when he went away, two Spaniſh brown cloth jackets, pretty much wore in the breaſt, two pair of breeches of the ſame colour and cloth, one of which patched on the ſeat with cloth of a different colour, two ſhirts, one of tow and the other flax, one pair light blue yarn ſtockings, and one pair of black ditto, ſtrong ſhoes, with hob-nails in the ſoals. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by* ¶ JOHN TAYLOR.

N. B. He has forged a receipt for his paſſage money, from the Captain who brought him from Ireland. April 17, 1775.

WHEREAS my late huſband *Henry Radmacher*, late of Bern townſhip, in the county of Berks, did, in his life time, purchaſe a tract of land, in ſaid townſhip, of his father *Ulrich Radmacher*, and gave bonds for the purchaſe-money, bearing date the 15th day of April, 1769; ſix of which bonds are yet unpaid, to wit, three of them for payment of Forty Pounds each, in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776, on the 16th day of May in each year; one of them for the payment of Twenty Pounds, on the 16th day of May 1777, and the remaining two of them for payment of Fifty Pounds each, in the years 1778 and 1779, on the 16th of May in each year. And whereas the ſaid *Ulrich Radmacher*, ſince the obtaining ſaid bonds, hath refuſed to give any deed of conveyance for ſaid land to the ſaid *Henry*, in his life time, or to the ſubſcriber in truſt for the children of the ſaid deceaſed. This is therefore to forewarn all perſons from accepting any aſſignment of ſaid bonds, as the ſubſcriber is determined to diſpute the payment of them, by due courſe of law.

¶ MAGDALENA RADMACHER, Adminiſtratrix.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Fourth-day, the 26th of this Month, at the late dwelling-houſe of BENJAMIN JACOBS, of Providence, Philadelphia county, deceaſed,

WORKING and riding HORSES, a number of cows, with and without calves, a yoke of large young oxen, and other young cattle, ſheep and ſwine, a ſtrong new Dutch waggon, ploughs, harrows, and other implements of huſbandry, rye, oats, buckwheat and Indian corn by the buſhel, wheat and rye in the ground, feather beds, bedſteads and bedding, deſk, tables, chairs, braſs head andirons, fire-ſhovels and tongs, one ſilver and one pinchbeck watch, looking glaſſes, a ſmall collection of valuable books, one large and one ſmall ſurveyor's compaſs and other inſtruments, and other things too numerous to be here inſerted. Attendance and reaſonable credit will be given by ISRAEL JACOBS, Executor.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock ſaid day, and to continue from day to day till finiſhed. *Fourth-Month* 8, 1775. ¶

THE MEMBERS of the PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY COMPANY are deſired to obſerve, That purſuant to the Charter and Laws of the ſaid Company, the Annual Election for Directors and a Treaſurer, for the Year enſuing, will be held at the Library Room, on Monday, the firſt day of May next, between the Hours of Three and Six in the Afternoon.

The Treaſurer will attend at the Time and Place above-mentioned, to receive the yearly Payments.

By Order of the Directors,

¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of MICHAEL CRYDER, of this City, to meet the ſubſcribers, at the Old Ferry-houſe, kept by John Hyder, on the firſt day of Fifth-month next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in order to receive their dividends of ſaid inſolvent's eſtate. JOHN MILNOR, THOMAS HOUGH, and JOHN BALDWIN, Aſſignees. §

Philadelphia, March 28, 1775.

BY Virtue of an Order of Orphans Court, held at Philadelphia, on Friday, the 28th Day of April next, will be expoſed to ſale by public Vendue, on the Premiſes, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of LAND, ſituate in Whitpain Townſhip, in the County of Philadelphia; bounded by Lands of John Bell, Iſaac Ellis, ---- Fitzwater, ---- Robinſon, John Reeſe, and others; late the Eſtate of Charles Jolley, Eſq; deceaſed; containing in the Whole about 214 Acres. The Sale to begin about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

§ CATHARINE JOLLEY, Adminiſtratrix.

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POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2418.

From the London Evening Poſt *of February* 25.

A circumſtantial account of the important debates in the American Committee, on Lord North's Motion of Monday laſt.

ON Sunday evening a Treaſury letter, deſiring an attendance in the Houſe for the next day, was ſent to the moſt active perſons in oppoſition, as well as to all thoſe who ſupport Miniſtry, as Lord North had a motion of importance to make. It is unuſual to ſend ſuch letters to the members who oppoſe. This meſſage therefore occaſioned much ſpeculation. Early on Monday it was univerſally given out, that Lord North intended to move a conciliatory propoſition, which would have a tendency to quiet the troubles that unhappily diſtract the Britiſh empire.

About four o'clock Sir Charles Whitworth took the chair in the American Committee. Lord North immediately roſe, and having laid open his deſign in a ſpeech of rather leſs than an hour, concluded with the following motion:

" That it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the Governor, Council and Aſſembly, or General Court, of any of his Majeſty's provinces or colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the conditions, circumſtances, and ſituation of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court, or General Aſſembly of ſuch province or colony, and diſpoſable by Parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, in the ſaid province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty, and the two Houſes of Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear, in reſpect to ſuch province or colony, to levy any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any further duty, tax or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties, as it may be expedient to impoſe for the regulation of commerce. The net produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively."

The motion was ſupported by Governor Pownal, Mr. Jenkinſon, Sir G. Elliot, Mr. Cornwall, and Mr. Wedderburne.

The principal arguments uſed by theſe Gentlemen, and particularly by Lord North, in favour of the propoſition, were the following: " That in the late Addreſs of the two Houſes, a promiſe was given to redreſs the grievances of the Americans. It was indeed impoſſible to define what Parliament ought to deem a real grievance, among the many factious complaints of the Americans. But as there was one point upon which they and others were moſt particularly clamorous, the matter of Taxation, it would be proper to come to a fair and indulgent explanation on that ſubject; and as many new reſtrictions on the trade of the Americans have been already propoſed, and as many more were intended, in that ſituation, the colonies ought fairly to know what they are to expect, and what is expected from them.

Juſtice and policy, he ſaid, required, that every perſon under any government ſhould be compelled to become contributory to that government, according to his ability and to the ſupport he derives from it. This principle ought to extend to the colonies, and to all other dependencies of this empire, juſt as much as to any part of Great-Britain; and the ſlighteſt relaxation of any penal or reſtrictive ſtatutes now made, or hereafter to be made, in conſequence of their diſobedience and contumacy, ought not to be ſo much as liſtened to, until they come to Parliament, and offer ſuch contributions, as that Sovereign Judge and Legiſlator ſhould decide to be their juſt and fair proportion, towards the common defence of the whole empire; and that this offer muſt be underſtood as the condition upon which we are to accept their allegiance.

This propoſition ought not to be ſettled by a Congreſs. Such a mode could only tend to promote factious combinations in the Colonies; who, as Colonies, have no ſort of relation among themſelves. They are all the Colonies of Great-Britain; and it is through her alone that they have any relation to each other.

At preſent the Quota which each colony ought to pay, cannot be ſettled; but the proportions (when the Americans come to make their offers) muſt be adjuſted upon the following ſtandard;—the wealth and population of of each Colony;—its advantages relatively to the other Colonies;—and its proportion to the wealth and other advantages taken together with her burthens and neceſſities of Great-Britain.

There had been much talk of the reſtrictions on the trade of the Colonies; but when the Goods which they take from this country only becauſe they are the beſt and cheapeſt, ſhall be deducted from the account of reſtriction, the Americans will have but little ground for exemption on that account; and they will be found ſo much on a par with the inhabitants of Great-Britain in commercial advantages, that reaſon and juſtice require they ſhould be put on a par with regard to their contributions; and to pay (after the above deduction) full as much in taxes as the people of Great-Britain. Seventy millions of debt in the laſt war was incurred ſolely on their account; and in equity the Americans ought to bear at leaſt their fair proportion of it. The army and navy of England are employed for their protection in common with the reſt of the Empire; they ought therefore to contribute both to the army and navy, and when a fleet is ſent to the Eaſt-Indies, the Colonies ought to pay their ſhare of the charges, juſt as well as when it is ſtationed on the coaſt of North-America: For this force being for the common benefit, the Colonies are virtually included in the protection derived from it, wherever it is employed.

As to the mode of taxation, provided the ſubſtantial ſupply is obtained, it is our intereſt to indulge the Colonies in this particular as much as we can; partly becauſe we may not be as knowing in the detail as the American aſſemblies, and we may oppreſs when we meant only to tax; and partly, becauſe it has been found almoſt impoſſible for Parliament to lay taxes there, which would produce any thing in any degree adequate to their purpoſes.

Lord North confeſſed, that he rather imagined this propoſition would not be to the taſte of the Americans; and would not be complied with by ſeveral of the Colonies. However, if but one of them ſubmitted, that one link of the chain would be broken; and if ſo, the whole would inevitably fall to pieces. This ſeparation would reſtore our Empire; and divide et impera was a maxim never held unfair or unwiſe in government. If this hope ſhould be fruſtrated, and that the propoſition ſhould do no good in America, it will not however fail of doing good in England. Firſt, it will ſtand as an eternal monument of the wiſdom and clemency, of the humanity and juſtice, of Britiſh government.—Secondly, it will ſhew to the traders and manufacturers of England, the temper and moderation of Parliament, and the obſtinacy and diſaffection of the Americans; and will of courſe ſupport them under the decay and loſs of trade, and all the miſeries of war. They will bear with patience all theſe temporary loſſes, when they are aſſured that they are incurred for the ſake of a large revenue, which is to eaſe them from the many and heavy taxes which at preſent oppreſs their induſtry.--Thirdly, it will animate the officers and ſoldiers we ſend out to America to a vigorous and manly exertion of their native courage, without doubt or ſcruple, when they are aſſured they no longer fight for phantom, and a vain empty point of honour, but for a ſubſtantial benefit to their country, which is to relieve her in her greateſt exigence.

That this is putting the quarrel at laſt upon a proper ground—a diſpute for revenue—a diſpute to compel America to come to the relief of Great-Britain. That it was no conceding propoſition—but what true policy muſt ſuggeſt if they had actually ſubdued America, and had her proſtrate at their feet. That it is not to abandon the authority of Parliament, but to confirm it; it is to enforce it in the moſt effectual manner, and for the moſt eſſential objects;—becauſe the taxing power is, by this reſolution, in the hands of Parliament; and to be exerciſed merely according to its diſcretion. All the vigorous meaſures, either by penal laws, or by the military force, are to go on exactly as before; and no further relaxation whatſoever is intended. This is the ultimatum.

If it ſhould ſeem to be abandoning the high ground taken in the addreſs, or to be contrary to the aſſurances ſo frequently given, "that no terms ſhould be held out to America previous to its ſubmiſſion," this is nothing (ſaid Lord North) but what is common. The greateſt powers have done it. In the war of the ſucceſſion it was a fundamental point, that no Prince of the Houſe of Bourbon ſhould ever ſit on the throne of Spain. This was ſeveral times repeated, and in the moſt ſolemn manner—ſuch polities are neceſſary to gain, or to animate allies—yet all the powers which compoſed this confederacy yielded, and a Prince of the Houſe of Bourbon did ſit, and one of the ſame Houſe does now ſit on the throne of Spain. In the Spaniſh war of 1739 we declared, that we would never treat with Spain until ſhe had given up the point of ſearch. Yet peace was made without her giving up this point, and the ſearch continues. Lord North added to theſe ſeveral other inſtances, in which great powers had abandoned their pretenſions, and diſappointed the hopes they had held out to their allies.

Such is the ſubſtance of the plan, and of arguments uſed in ſupport of it. The Houſe at firſt ſeemed ſtrangely agitated and divided. Almoſt all of thoſe who uſually ſupported Miniſtry, manifeſted ſo great a diſlike of the meaſure, that many apprehended Lord North, on the diviſion, would be found in a minority. On the other hand, ſeveral in oppoſition ſeemed unwilling to vote againſt any thing which carried with it even the name of conciliation with the Colonies. However, as the debate proceeded, the true nature and purpoſe of the propoſition were more fully developed. The oppoſition to it went different ways, and on totally different grounds. On one ſide it was oppoſed by Mr. Welbore Ellis, Vice Treaſurer of Ireland; by the Solicitor General of Scotland; by Mr. Adams, Mr. Ackland, and ſome others of the miniſterial members.

Mr. Ellis declared, that poſſibly he might differ from every other gentleman, and ſtand quite ſingle. But it was his opinion, the Houſe would be ſunk by the acceptance of the noble Lord's motion, into the loweſt ſtate of degradation. A very few days ago no leſs than three hundred of them had carried up to the Lords an Addreſs, declaring all the colonies in a ſtate of diſobedience, and one of them in actual rebellion;—an Addreſs offering their lives and fortunes for the ſuppreſſion of that rebellion;—an Addreſs making the previous ſubmiſſion of the Americans, in their humble petition to Parliament, and their acknowledgment of its authority, conditions indiſpenſable to all redreſs of grievances, real or imaginary. In a few days after, without any reaſon aſſigned, without any known variation of circumſtances, without any petition, ſubmiſſion, or acknowledgment whatſoever, for the Houſe to come to a reſolution directly contrary to the former, was the moſt humiliatory ſtroke to the dignity of Parliament, which in his long experience he had ever remembered. Nothing could ſo highly reflect upon its courage, honour, wiſdom and conſiſtency;—but as the ſubject was full of irritation, and as he was afraid, though a very old member, that he might be betrayed into ſome improper expreſſions, he choſe to ſit down without further diſcuſſion of a matter, which indeed ſpoke ſo fully for itſelf.

The ſame line of argument was taken by the other gentlemen on the court ſide, who oppoſed the motion upon the principle of its inconſiſtency with all the former declarations of Adminiſtration, and with the late Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament.

The gentlemen of the minority, who had oppoſed all meaſures of ſeverity towards America, declared, with a marked ſolemnity, that they came to the Houſe on the report of the change of meaſures, with a full reſolution of ſupporting any thing, which might lead in any way towards conciliation—but that they found the propoſition altogether inſidious in its nature, and therefore purpoſely rendered to the laſt degree obſcure and perplexed in its language. Inſtead of being at all fitted to produce peace, it was calculated to increaſe the diſorders and confuſions in America;—and therefore that they never could conſent to it.

On this ſide the debate was ſupported with remarkable force and ſpirit, by Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. Fox, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, Mr. Dunning, and Lord John Cavendiſh.

They readily admitted with Mr. Ellis, and with the Solicitor General of Scotland, that the propoſition was a contradiction to every thing that Parliament had declared; a ſhameful prevarication in Miniſters; and a mean departure from every declaration they had made. They were however willing to purchaſe peace by any humiliation of Miniſters, and by what was of far more moment, even by the humiliation of Parliament. That the meaſure was mean indeed, but not at all conciliatory. One benefit, however, was derived from it, for (ſaid Mr. Fox) it has re-eſtabliſhed the credit, and ſignalized the power, of the true conſtitutional Whiggiſh principle of reſiſtance. This had already reduced the proudeſt tyranny, had made it renounce its high declarations, and ſtoop to meanneſs and fraud, the ſure forerunner of rout and diſmay. That as Lord North had already been ſtaggered into this unheard of act of irreſolution and inconſtancy, there might be ſome hope of his proceeding to others which might be really lenient; if it were not the nature of inconſiſtency, not to proceed in any certain tract; and that the ſame want of a fixed principle which led him to renounce his firſt plan, might induce him perhaps as ſuddenly to return to it.

That the mode of argument on the ſide of Miniſtry was the moſt ridiculous that ever had been known in Parliament. They attempted to prove to one ſide of the houſe, that the meaſure was a conceſſion; and to the other, that it was a ſtrong aſſertion of authority--juſt on the ſilly principles of the tea act, which to Great-Britain was to be a duty of ſupply, to the Americans a tax of regulation.

They were likewiſe (they ſaid) aſtoniſhed at another extraordinary phænomenon. To this day, during the whole courſe of the American debates, the Miniſtry have daily and hourly denied their having any ſort of conteſt about an American revenue. That the whole was a diſpute for obedience to trade laws, and to the general legiſlative authority. Now they turn ſhort—and to conſole our manufacturers, and animate our ſoldiers, they tell them for the firſt time, " the diſpute is put on its true footing, and that the grand conteſt is, not for empty honour, but ſubſtantial revenue." But manufacturers and ſoldiers will not be ſo conſoled, or ſo animated; becauſe the revenue is as much an empty phantom, as the honour, and the whole ſcheme of the reſolution is oppreſſive, abſurd, and impracticable—and, what indeed the Miniſters confeſs, the Americans will not accept. It is oppreſſive; becauſe, it was never the complaint of the Americans that the mode of taxation was not left to themſelves; but that neither the amount and quantum of the grant, nor the application was in their free choice. This was their complaint, and their complaint was juſt. What elſe is it to be taxed by act of Parliament in which they are not repreſented, but for Parliament to ſettle the proportion of the payment, and the application of the money? This is the purport of the preſent reſolution. If an act of Parliament compelled the city of Amſterdam to raiſe an hundred thouſand pounds, is not Amſterdam as effectually taxed without its conſent, as if duties to that amount were laid upon that city? To leave them the mode may be of ſome eaſe as to the collection; but it is nothing to the freedom of granting; in which the colonies are ſo far from being relieved by this reſolution, that their condition is to be ten times worſe than ever.

For the minority contended, that it is far a more oppreſſive mode of taxing, than that hitherto uſed. For here no determinate demand is made. The Colonies are to be held in durance by troops, fleets, and armies, until ſingly and ſeparately they ſhall do—what? until they ſhall offer to contribute to a ſervice which they cannot know, in a proportion which they cannot gueſs, on a ſtandard, which they are ſo far from being able to aſcertain, that Parliament which is to hold it, has not ventured to hint what it is they expect. They are to be held priſoners of war, unleſs they conſent to a *ranſom*, by bidding at an auction againſt each other, and againſt themſelves, until the King and Parliament ſhall ſtrike down the hammer, and ſay " enough."

This ſpecies of auction to be terminated not at the diſcretion of the bidder, but at the will of the ſovereign power, was a kind of abſurd tyranny, which they challenged the Miniſters to produce any example of, in the practice of this or of any other nation. What was ſaid to be moſt like this method of ſetling the Colony Aſſemblies at gueſſing what contribution might be moſt agreeable to us in ſome future time, was the tyranny of Nebuchadnezzar, who having forgot a dream of his, ordered the aſſemblies of his wiſe men, on pain of death, not only to interpret his dream, but to *tell him what his dream was.*

To ſet the impracticability and abſurdity of this ſcheme in the ſtronger light, they aſked, in caſe an Aſſembly made an offer which ſhould not be thought ſufficient by Parliament, was not the buſineſs to walk back again to America? and ſo on, backwards and forwards, as often as the offer diſpleaſed Parliament? and thus, inſtead of obtaining peace by this propoſition, all our diſtractions and confuſions will be increaſed tenfold, and continued for ever.

It was ſaid indeed by the Miniſter, that this ſcheme will diſunite the Colonies.—Tricks in government had ſometimes, it was admitted, been ſucceſsful; but never, when they were known, avowed and hackneyed. That the Boſton Port Bill was a declared cheat, and accordingly far from ſucceeding; it was the very firſt thing that united all the Colonies againſt us, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia.

As to the pretended juſtice of this extorted contribution, from the debt incurred on the ſole account of America, Col. Barre ſaid it was falſe and futile. We muſt defend our dominions wherever they are attacked by our enemies—but to charge the part attacked as the cauſe of the burthen brought on by that defence, is ridiculous.--- It was not the ambition of the colonies, but the deſigns of France aiming at an empire in America, which cauſed that debt.

The idea of deducting the value of goods ſuppoſed to be taken by the coloniſts, becauſe we ſold cheap, at a time when we did not ſuffer the colonies to make the trial, and by ſuch arithmetic, to deduce the propriety of their paying in nearly an equal proportion [illegible] the pe-

POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2418.

From the London Evening Poſt *of February 25.*

A circumſtantial account of the important debates in the American Committee, on Lord North's Motion of Monday laſt.

ON Sunday evening a Treaſury letter, deſiring an attendance in the Houſe for the next day, was ſent to the moſt active perſons in oppoſition, as well as to all thoſe who ſupport Miniſtry, as Lord North had a motion of importance to make. It is unuſual to ſend ſuch letters to the members who oppoſe. This meſſage therefore occaſioned much ſpeculation. Early on Monday it was univerſally given out, that Lord North intended to move a conciliatory propoſition, which would have a tendency to quiet the troubles that unhappily diſtract the Britiſh empire.

About four o'clock Sir Charles Whitworth took the chair in the American Committee. Lord North immediately roſe, and having laid open his deſign in a ſpeech of rather leſs than an hour, concluded with the following motion:

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the Governor, Council and Aſſembly, or General Court, of any of his Majeſty's provinces or colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the conditions, circumſtances, and ſituation of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court, or General Aſſembly of ſuch province or colony, and diſpoſable by Parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, in the ſaid province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty, and the two Houſes of Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear, in reſpect to ſuch province or colony, to levy any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any further duty, tax or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties, as it may be expedient to impoſe for the regulation of commerce. The net produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively."

The motion was ſupported by Governor Pownal, Mr. Jenkinſon, Sir G. Elliot, Mr. Cornwall, and Mr. Wedderburne.

The principal arguments uſed by theſe Gentlemen, and particularly by Lord North, in favour of the propoſition, were the following: "That in the late Addreſs of the two Houſes, a promiſe was given to redreſs the grievances of the Americans. It was indeed impoſſible to define what Parliament ought to deem a real grievance, among the many factious complaints of the Americans. But as there was one point upon which they and others were moſt particularly clamorous, the matter of Taxation, it would be proper to come to a fair and indulgent explanation on that ſubject; and as many new reſtrictions on the trade of the Americans have been already propoſed, and as many more were intended, in that ſituation, the colonies ought fairly to know what they are to expect, and what is expected from them.

Juſtice and policy, he ſaid, required, that every perſon under any government ſhould be compelled to become contributory to that government, according to his ability and to the ſupport he derives from it. This principle ought to extend to the colonies, and to all other dependencies of this empire, juſt as much as to any part of Great-Britain; and the ſlighteſt relaxation of any penal or reſtrictive ſtatutes now made, or hereafter to be made, in conſequence of their diſobedience and contumacy, ought not to be ſo much as liſtened to, until they come to Parliament, and offer ſuch contributions, as that Sovereign Judge and Legiſlator ſhould decide to be their juſt and fair proportion, towards the common defence of the whole empire; and that this offer muſt be underſtood as the condition upon which we are to accept their allegiance.

This propoſition ought not to be ſettled by a Congreſs. Such a mode could only tend to promote factious combinations in the Colonies; who, as Colonies, have no ſort of relation among themſelves. They are all the Colonies of Great-Britain; and it is through her alone that they have any relation to each other.

At preſent the Quota which each colony ought to pay, cannot be ſettled; but the proportions (when the Americans come to make their offers) muſt be adjuſted upon the following ſtandard;—the wealth and population of of each Colony;—its advantages relatively to the other Colonies;—and its proportion to the wealth and other advantages taken together with her burthens and neceſſities of Great-Britain.

There had been much talk of the reſtrictions on the trade of the Colonies; but when the Goods which they take from this country only becauſe they are the beſt and cheapeſt, ſhall be deducted from the account of reſtriction, the Americans will have but little ground for exemption on that account; and they will be found ſo much on a par with the inhabitants of Great-Britain in commercial advantages, that reaſon and juſtice require they ſhould be put on a par with regard to their contributions; and to pay (after the above deduction) full as much in taxes as the people of Great-Britain. Seventy millions of debt in the laſt war was incurred ſolely on their account; and in equity the Americans ought to bear at leaſt their fair proportion of it. The army and navy of England are employed for their protection in common with the reſt of the Empire; they ought therefore to contribute both to the army and navy, and when a fleet is ſent to the Eaſt-Indies, the Colonies ought to pay their ſhare of the charges, juſt as well as when it is ſtationed on the coaſt of North-America: For this force being for the common benefit, the Colonies are virtually included in the protection derived from it, wherever it is employed.

As to the mode of taxation, provided the ſubſtantial ſupply is obtained, it is our intereſt to indulge the Colonies in this particular as much as we can; partly becauſe we may not be as knowing in the detail as the American aſſemblies, and we may oppreſs when we meant only to tax; and partly, becauſe it has been found almoſt impoſſible for Parliament to lay taxes there, which would produce any thing in any degree adequate to their purpoſes.

Lord North confeſſed, that he rather imagined this propoſition would not be to the taſte of the Americans; and would not be complied with by ſeveral of the Colonies. However, if but one of them ſubmitted, that one link of the chain would be broken; and if ſo, the whole would inevitably fall to pieces. This ſeparation would reſtore our Empire; and divide et impera was a maxim never held unfair or unwiſe in government. If this hope ſhould be fruſtrated, and that the propoſition ſhould do no good in America, it will not however fail of doing good in England. Firſt, it will ſtand as an eternal monument of the wiſdom and clemency, of the humanity and juſtice, of Britiſh government.—Secondly, it will ſhew to the traders and manufacturers of England, the temper and moderation of Parliament, and the obſtinacy and diſaffection of the Americans; and will of courſe ſupport them under the decay and loſs of trade, and all the miſeries of war. They will bear with patience all theſe temporary loſſes, when they are aſſured that they are incurred for the ſake of a large revenue, which is to eaſe them from the many and heavy taxes which at preſent oppreſs their induſtry.--Thirdly, it will animate the officers and ſoldiers we ſend out to America to a vigorous and manly exertion of their native courage, without doubt or ſcruple, when they are aſſured they no longer fight for phantom, and a vain empty point of honour, but for a ſubſtantial benefit to their country, which is to relieve her in her greateſt exigence.

That this is putting the quarrel at laſt upon a proper ground—a diſpute for revenue—a diſpute to compel America to come to the relief of Great-Britain. That it was no conceding propoſition—but what true policy muſt ſuggeſt if they had actually ſubdued America, and had her proſtrate at their feet. That it is not to abandon the authority of Parliament, but to confirm it; it is to enforce it in the moſt effectual manner, and for the moſt eſſential objects;—becauſe the taxing power is, by this reſolution, in the hands of Parliament; and to be exerciſed merely according to its diſcretion. All the vigorous meaſures, either by penal laws, or by the military force, are to go on exactly as before; and no further relaxation whatſoever is intended. This is the ultimatum.

If it ſhould ſeem to be abandoning the high ground taken in the addreſs, or to be contrary to the aſſurances ſo frequently given, "that no terms ſhould be held out to America previous to its ſubmiſſion," this is nothing (ſaid Lord North) but what is common. The greateſt powers have done it. In the war of the ſucceſſion it was a fundamental point, that no Prince of the Houſe of Bourbon ſhould ever ſit on the throne of Spain. This was ſeveral times repeated, and in the moſt ſolemn manner—ſuch polities are neceſſary to gain, or to animate allies—yet all the powers which compoſed this confederacy yielded, and a Prince of the Houſe of Bourbon did ſit, and one of the ſame Houſe does now ſit on the throne of Spain. In the Spaniſh war of 1739 we declared, that we would never treat with Spain until ſhe had given up the point of ſearch. Yet peace was made without her giving up this point, and the ſearch continues. Lord North added to theſe ſeveral other inſtances, in which great powers had abandoned their pretenſions, and diſappointed the hopes they had held out to their allies.

Such is the ſubſtance of the plan, and of arguments uſed in ſupport of it. The Houſe at firſt ſeemed ſtrangely agitated and divided. Almoſt all of thoſe who uſually ſupported Miniſtry, manifeſted ſo great a diſlike of the meaſure, that many apprehended Lord North, on the diviſion, would be found in a minority. On the other hand, ſeveral in oppoſition ſeemed unwilling to vote againſt any thing which carried with it even the name of conciliation with the Colonies. However, as the debate proceeded, the true nature and purpoſe of the propoſition were more fully developed. The oppoſition to it went different ways, and on totally different grounds. On one ſide it was oppoſed by Mr. Welbore Ellis, Vice Treaſurer of Ireland; by the Solicitor General of Scotland; by Mr. Adams, Mr. Ackland, and ſome others of the miniſterial members.

Mr. Ellis declared, that poſſibly he might differ from every other gentleman, and ſtand quite ſingle. But it was his opinion, the Houſe would be ſunk by the acceptance of the noble Lord's motion, into the loweſt ſtate of degradation. A very few days ago no leſs than three hundred of them had carried up to the Lords an Addreſs, declaring all the colonies in a ſtate of diſobedience, and one of them in actual rebellion;—an Addreſs offering their lives and fortunes for the ſuppreſſion of that rebellion;—an Addreſs making the previous ſubmiſſion of the Americans, in their humble petition to Parliament, and their acknowledgment of its authority, conditions indiſpenſable to all redreſs of grievances, real or imaginary. In a few days after, without any reaſon aſſigned, without any known variation of circumſtances, without any petition, ſubmiſſion, or acknowledgment whatſoever, for the Houſe to come to a reſolution directly contrary to the former, was the moſt humiliatory ſtroke to the dignity of Parliament, which in his long experience he had ever remembered. Nothing could ſo highly reflect upon its courage, honour, wiſdom and conſiſtency;—but as the ſubject was full of irritation, and as he was afraid, though a very old member, that he might be betrayed into ſome improper expreſſions, he choſe to ſit down without further diſcuſſion of a matter, which indeed ſpoke ſo fully for itſelf.

The ſame line of argument was taken by the other gentlemen on the court ſide, who oppoſed the motion upon the principle of its inconſiſtency with all the former declarations of Adminiſtration, and with the late Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament.

The gentlemen of the minority, who had oppoſed all meaſures of ſeverity towards America, declared, with a marked ſolemnity, that they came to the Houſe on the report of the change of meaſures, with a full reſolution of ſupporting any thing, which might lead in any way towards conciliation—but that they found the propoſition altogether inſidious in its nature, and therefore purpoſely rendered to the laſt degree obſcure and perplexed in its language. Inſtead of being at all fitted to produce peace, it was calculated to increaſe the diſorders and confuſions in America;—and therefore that they never could conſent to it.

On this ſide the debate was ſupported with remarkable force and ſpirit, by Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. Fox, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, Mr. Dunning, and Lord John Cavendiſh.

They readily admitted with Mr. Ellis, and with the Solicitor General of Scotland, that the propoſition was a contradiction to every thing that Parliament had declared; a ſhameful prevarication in Miniſters; and a mean departure from every declaration they had made. They were however willing to purchaſe peace by any humiliation of Miniſters, and by what was of far more moment, even by the humiliation of Parliament. That the meaſure was mean indeed, but not at all conciliatory. One benefit, however, was derived from it, for (ſaid Mr. Fox) it has re-eſtabliſhed the credit, and ſignalized the power, of the true conſtitutional Whiggiſh principle of reſiſtance. This had already reduced the proudeſt tyranny, had made it renounce its high declarations, and ſtoop to meanneſs and fraud, the ſure forerunner of rout and diſmay. That as Lord North had already been ſtaggered into this unheard of act of irreſolution and inconſtancy, there might be ſome hope of his proceeding to others which might be really lenient; if it were not the nature of inconſiſtency, not to proceed in any certain tract; and that the ſame want of a fixed principle which led him to renounce his firſt plan, might induce him perhaps as ſuddenly to return to it.

That the mode of argument on the ſide of Miniſtry was the moſt ridiculous that ever had been known in Parliament. They attempted to prove to one ſide of the houſe, that the meaſure was a conceſſion; and to the other, that it was a ſtrong aſſertion of authority—juſt on the ſilly principles of the tea act, which to Great-Britain was to be a duty of ſupply, to the Americans a tax of regulation.

They were likewiſe (they ſaid) aſtoniſhed at another extraordinary phænomenon. To this day, during the whole courſe of the American debates, the Miniſtry have daily and hourly denied their having any ſort of conteſt about an American revenue. That the whole was a diſpute for obedience to trade laws, and to the general legiſlative authority. Now they turn ſhort—and to conſole our manufacturers, and animate our ſoldiers, they tell them for the firſt time, "the diſpute is put on its true footing, and that the grand conteſt is, not for empty honour, but ſubſtantial revenue." But manufacturers and ſoldiers will not be ſo conſoled, or ſo animated; becauſe the revenue is as much an empty phantom, as the honour, and the whole ſcheme of the reſolution is oppreſſive, abſurd, and impracticable—and, what indeed the Miniſters confeſs, the Americans will not accept. It is oppreſſive; becauſe, it was never the complaint of the Americans that the mode of taxation was not left to themſelves; but that neither the amount and quantum of the grant, nor the application was in their free choice. This was their complaint, and their complaint was juſt. What elſe is it to be taxed by act of Parliament in which they are not repreſented, but for Parliament to ſettle the proportion of the payment, and the application of the money? This is the purport of the preſent reſolution. If an act of Parliament compelled the city of Amſterdam to raiſe an hundred thouſand pounds, is not Amſterdam as effectually taxed without its conſent, as if duties to that amount were laid upon that city? To leave them the mode may be of ſome eaſe as to the collection; but it is nothing to the freedom of granting; in which the colonies are ſo far from being relieved by this reſolution, that their condition is to be ten times worſe than ever.

For the minority contended, that it is far a more oppreſſive mode of taxing, than that hitherto uſed. For here no determinate demand is made. The Colonies are to be held in durance by troops, fleets, and armies, until ſingly and ſeparately they ſhall do—what? until they ſhall offer to contribute to a ſervice which they cannot know, in a proportion which they cannot gueſs, on a ſtandard, which they are ſo far from being able to aſcertain, that Parliament which is to hold it, has not ventured to hint what it is they expect. They are to be held priſoners of war, unleſs they conſent to a *ranſom*, by bidding at an auction againſt each other, and againſt themſelves, until the King and Parliament ſhall ſtrike down the hammer, and ſay "enough."

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To ſet the impracticability and abſurdity of this ſcheme in the ſtronger light, they aſked, in caſe an Aſſembly made an offer which ſhould not be thought ſufficient by Parliament, was not the buſineſs to walk back again to America? and ſo on, backwards and forwards, as often as the offer diſpleaſed Parliament? and thus, inſtead of obtaining peace by this propoſition, all our diſtractions and confuſions will be increaſed tenfold, and continued for ever.

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ple of England (they ſaid) was of a piece with the reſt of the policy, and the argument of this profound project.

Mr. Burke ſtrongly declared againſt any ſcheme, which began by any mode of extorting Revenue. That every benefit, natural or political, muſt be had in the nature of things, and in its proper ſeaſon. Revenue from a free people muſt be the conſequence of peace, not the condition on which it is to be obtained. That if we attempt to aſſert this order, we ſhall have neither peace nor revenue. If we are reſolved to eat our grapes crude and ſour, inſtead of obtaining nouriſhment, we ſhall only ſet an edge on our own teeth, and thoſe of our poſterity for ever.

They all urged, therefore, for the reconſideration, until it could be brought to ſome agreement with common ſenſe: They moved, "that the Chairman do now leave the chair, and have leave to ſit again."

The Miniſter, diſtracted by an oppoſition from ſuch oppoſite quarters, ſeemed ready to ſink under it. His allies ſeemed on the point of deſertion, until the great Bute Standard was diſplayed by Sir Gilbert Elliot, when moſt of them fell again into order, and, though aſhamed and mortified, voted for the Miniſter.

The inſtantaneous effect of the few words ſpoken by the Standard Bearer, after Lord North had been five times on his legs, and only made matters worſe and worſe, was painted by Mr. Dunning in a vein of the moſt delicate irony.

The numbers on the diviſion were, Ayes 275, Noes 88.

N E W - Y O R K, April 20.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

The humble Petition of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Colony of NEW-YORK.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the General Aſſembly of the colony of New-York, beg leave moſt humbly to approach your Majeſty.

Inviolably attached to your perſon and government, to which we are bound by the ſtrongeſt ties of duty and affection, and in the fulleſt aſſurance that your paternal care is extended over *all your people*, as well the inhabitants of the new world, as thoſe who flouriſh and are happy under your more immediate influence in the old, we are emboldened to throw ourſelves at your Majeſty's feet, humble petitioners in behalf of the loyal colony which we repreſent.

Vouchſafe then, moſt gracious Sovereign, to attend to the prayer of your faithful ſubjects, and while we are pleading our own cauſe, and the cauſe of liberty and humanity, deign to conſider us as advocates for our ſiſter colonies alſo.

The preſent unhappy and unnatural diſputes between the parent ſtate and your Majeſty's American dominions, give us the deepeſt and moſt unfeigned concern. We lament it as one of the greateſt misfortunes, that the happy and peaceful harmony, which has hitherto ſubſiſted between us, ſhould now by any means be interrupted; and 'tis the earneſt and firſt wiſh of our hearts that it may be ſpeedily reſtored, and placed upon ſo permanent a baſis, as that neither time or accident may be ever able to diſturb it.

We acknowledge, with the warmeſt gratitude, the favour and protection of our mother country, which, flowing from policy, dictated by wiſdom and humanity, hath enabled us to become ſo important a part of the Britiſh empire; and we beſeech your Majeſty to believe us, when we aſſure you, that we ſtill retain the duty and affection of children, that we love and reverence our venerable parent, and that no calamity would be ſo truly afflicting to us as a ſeparation from her. We acknowledge there are appearances which may be conſtrued to our diſadvantage, and that ſeveral of the meaſures purſued by the colonies are by no means juſtifiable; yet, while we diſapprove and condemn them, we entreat you, as the indulgent Father of your people, to view them in the moſt favourable light, and to conſider them as the honeſt, tho' diſorderly, ſtruggles of Liberty, not the licentious efforts of Independance.

Your Majeſty's American ſubjects have hitherto been in a ſtate of infancy, and till lately have ſubmitted implicitly, and without repining, to the authority of the parent ſtate: They have now reached the period of maturity, and think themſelves entitled to their birthright, an equal participation of Freedom with their fellow-ſubjects in Britain. It is with this view we now addreſs your Majeſty. We mean not to become independent of the Britiſh Parliament; on the contrary, we chearfully acknowledge our ſubordination to it as the grand legiſlature of the empire; we wiſh only to enjoy the rights of Engliſhmen, and to have that ſhare of liberty, and thoſe privileges ſecured to us, which we are entitled to upon the principles of our *free and happy Conſtitution*. Permit us, therefore, moſt gracious Sovereign, to lay our grievances before you, which we now do with the greateſt humility, and in the fulleſt aſſurance, that your royal juſtice and clemency will be exerted in our behalf.

Your Majeſty's ſubjects in this colony think it eſſential to freedom, and the undoubted right of Engliſhmen, that no taxes ſhould be impoſed on them without *their conſent* given perſonally, or by their repreſentatives.—This right we do not at preſent enjoy, inaſmuch as the Britiſh Parliament (in which we have no repreſentation) have claimed and exerciſed a right of making laws, binding upon us in all caſes whatſoever. This claim, and this exerciſe of unlimited power by the Parliament, we eſteem a grievance of the moſt dangerous nature, and directly tending to the ſubverſion of our conſtitutional liberties. We are willing, to the utmoſt of our abilities, to contribute our proportion to the ſupport of government; but we would do it in a conſtitutional manner, by the interpoſition of the Colony Legiſlature.

We likewiſe beg leave to declare to your Majeſty, that we conſider the Acts of Parliament raiſing a revenue in America, but more eſpecially thoſe to provide for the ſupport of civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in the colonies, and extending the courts of admiralty beyond their ancient limits, giving them a concurrent juriſdiction, in cauſes heretofore cognizable only in the courts of common law, and by that means depriving the American ſubjects of a trial by jury, as grievous and deſtructive of our rights and privileges.

That the Act of Parliament authorizing the apprehenſion of perſons reſident in the colonies, on ſuſpicion of certain offences, and ſending them out of the ſame to be tried, is dangerous to the lives and liberties of your Majeſty's American ſubjects, as it deprives them of a trial by a Jury of the Vicinage, which in all caſes is the grand ſecurity and birthright of Engliſhmen.

That we humbly conceive, the Act requiring the legiſlature of this colony to provide for the ſervices therein mentioned, and the other for ſuſpending the legiſlative power thereof, till ſuch requiſition ſhould be complied with, were unconſtitutional, and tended to deſtroy that confidence which we had always repoſed in the mother country.

That the impoſition of duties upon articles of commerce imported from Great-Britain, is oppreſſive and impolitic, as it gives the greateſt encouragement to illicit trade, and operates as a prohibition on our commerce with the mother country, which for the mutual advantage of both, we conceive, ought to be free and unreſtrained.

That the Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of your Majeſty's reign, impoſing duties upon certain articles imported into the province of Quebec (the limits whereof by an Act of the ſame year are ſo extended, as to comprehend all the Indian country from Hudſon's Bay, to the mouth of the Ohio river) and reſtricting the importation of thoſe dutied articles to the port of St. John, on the river Sorel, is injurious to this colony, as it almoſt entirely deſtroys our important Indian trade; that port being ſo very remote from this and the other colonies, that the conveyance of goods thither, for the proſecution of the traffick, muſt unavoidably be attended with ſo enormous an expence, as well nigh amounts to a total prohibition;—the unmerited diſcrimination made by the firſt above mentioned Act in favour of the ſugar colonies, by ſubjecting the continental colonies to a larger duty on particular articles, is ſo detrimental to the intereſt of this colony, that we cannot avoid complaining of it to your Majeſty as a grievance.

We likewiſe think the Act prohibiting the legiſlature of this colony from paſſing any law, for the emiſſion of paper currency to be a legal tender therein, is diſadvantageous to the growth and commerce thereof; an abridgment of your Majeſty's prerogative (in the preſervation of which we are deeply intereſted) and a violation of our legiſlative rights; and may hereafter diſable your Majeſty's ſubjects, upon proper requiſition, and upon certain emergencies, from granting ſuch aids as may be neceſſary for the general ſafety of the empire.

The Act for the regulation of the government of Quebec we muſt beg leave to mention alſo to your Majeſty, as the extenſion of that province, and the indulgence granted by it to Roman catholics, have given great uneaſineſs to the minds of many of your Majeſty's American ſubjects.

The late Act for ſhutting up the Port of Boſton, and altering the charter of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, we preſume not to mention to your Majeſty, without firſt aſſuring you, that we in many inſtances diſapprove of the conduct of that province, and beſeeching your gracious interpoſition in their favour; we cannot however help obſerving, that thoſe Acts eſtabliſh a dangerous precedent, by inflicting puniſhment without formality of a trial.

With the higheſt ſatisfaction, moſt gracious Sovereign, we reflect on your royal declaration from the throne at your happy acceſſion, that it was eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and one of the beſt ſecurities to the rights and liberties of your ſubjects, that your judges ſhould hold their commiſſions *during good behaviour*; permit us then to pray, that you will be graciouſly pleaſed to remove the diſtinction between your ſubjects in England and thoſe in America, by commiſſioning your judges here to hold their offices on the ſame tenure: In which caſe, we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we ſtand ready to give ſuch adequate and permanent ſalaries, as will render them independent of the people.

We have now, moſt gracious Sovereign, ſtated our grievances to your Majeſty; we have done it, we truſt, with all the reſpect due to the beſt of Kings, and with that decent freedom becoming the repreſentatives of a faithful, ancient and loyal colony; and we have not the leaſt doubt, but that by your merciful mediation and interpoſition, we ſhall obtain the deſired redreſs, and have ſuch a ſyſtem of government confirmed to us by your Majeſty, and your two Houſes of Parliament, as will ſufficiently aſcertain and limit the authority claimed by the Britiſh legiſlature over this colony, and ſecure to us thoſe juſt and invaluable Rights and Privileges which all your Majeſty's ſubjects are entitled to. This, moſt gracious Sovereign, is the ſum of our wiſhes, and the end of our deſires; and we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we are convinced this will be the only effectual method of quieting the minds of your Majeſty's faithful American ſubjects, and of reſtoring that harmony and cordial union between the mother country and us, which is ſo eſſential to the welfare and proſperity of both.—We beſeech your Majeſty to believe, that our earneſt prayer to heaven is, that your Majeſty may continue long the happy and beloved monarch of a brave, a free, a virtuous and united people, and that your children after you may continue to fill the Britiſh throne to the lateſt generations.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,

JOHN CRUGER, Speaker.

Aſſembly Chamber, City of New-York,
the 25th day of March, 1775.

To the Right Honourable the LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL of GREAT-BRITAIN, in Parliament aſſembled.

The Memorial of his Majeſty's faithful Subjects the REPRESENTATIVES of the Colony of NEW-YORK, in General Aſſembly convened.

May it pleaſe your Lordſhips,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Repreſentatives of the colony of New-York, in General Aſſembly convened, are conſcious, when we addreſs your Lordſhips, that we are applying to a body who have ever been diſtinguiſhed for the firmeſt attachment to the principles of liberty, and that happieſt reſult of them, the Britiſh conſtitution.

We acknowledge ourſelves and the people we repreſent, ſtrictly bound by the ties of faith and allegiance to our moſt gracious Sovereign, that we juſtly owe the ſame faith and allegiance as are due to him from his ſubjects in Great-Britain; that we regard him with the utmoſt veneration, and that we ſhall ever be ready to contribute to his ſervice, and to ſupport the dignity of his crown and government.

We eſteem ourſelves happy in our connection with the parent ſtate, whoſe true intereſts are inſeparably united with our own; and we are fully ſenſible, that none but the enemies of both countries could ever wiſh to diſjoin them.

Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, we conſider ourſelves as parts of one great empire, in which it is neceſſary there ſhould be ſome ſupreme regulating power. But though we acknowledge the exiſtence of ſuch power, yet we conceive it by no means comprehends a right of binding us in all caſes whatſoever; becauſe a power of ſo unbounded an extent would totally deprive us of ſecurity, and reduce us to a ſtate of the moſt abject ſervitude.

The colonies, as your Lordſhips know, were not in contemplation when the forms of the Britiſh conſtitution were eſtabliſhed; it followed therefore from its principles, when colonization took place, that the coloniſts carried with them all the rights they were entitled to in the country from which they emigrated; but as from their local circumſtances, they were precluded from ſharing in the repreſentation in that legiſlature in which they had been repreſented, they of right claimed and enjoyed a legiſlature of their own, always acknowledging the King, or his repreſentative, as one branch thereof; this right they have pointedly, repeatedly, and zealouſly, aſſerted as what only could afford them that ſecurity which their fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain enjoy, under a conſtitution, at once the envy and admiration of ſurrounding nations; becauſe no money can be raiſed upon the ſubject in Great-Britain, nor any law made that is binding on him, without the concurrence of thoſe who have been elected by the people to repreſent them.

For what happineſs can the coloniſts expect, if their lives and properties are at the abſolute diſpoſal of others, and that power which when reſtrained within its juſt bounds, would diſpenſe light and heat to the whole empire, may be employed like a devouring flame, to conſume and deſtroy them?

Your Lordſhips will excuſe, nay, we doubt not, will commend us for ſpeaking at this important juncture, with the freedom becoming the Repreſentatives of a free people, when addreſſing ourſelves to this moſt illuſtrious body.

We therefore beg leave, on this occaſion, to declare, that we conceive the people of the colonies entitled to equal Rights and Privileges with their fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain.

That upon theſe principles, it is a grievance of a moſt alarming nature, That the Parliament of Great-Britain ſhould claim a right to enact laws binding the colonies in all caſes whatſoever.

Incompatible as this claim is with the very idea of freedom, your Lordſhips cannot wonder that the colonies ſhould expreſs an invincible repugnance to it. Abſolute and uncontroulable power in any man, or body of men, neceſſarily implies abſolute ſlavery in thoſe who are ſubject to it, even ſhould ſuch a power not be carried into execution: yet let it be remembered, that the liberties of an Engliſhman are his rights, and that freedom conſiſts not in a mere exemption from oppreſſion, but in a right to ſuch exemption, founded on law and principles of the conſtitution.

But your Lordſhips cannot be ignorant that this claim has been exerciſed in ſuch a manner as to give the coloniſts the utmoſt uneaſineſs, and the moſt unexceptionable grounds of complaint.

Duties, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, have been impoſed upon ſeveral articles imported directly from Great-Britain, or the Britiſh colonies, and on foreign wines, an article which does not in the leaſt interfere with the products of Great-Britain, or any of its colonies.

The juriſdiction of the Admiralty courts has been extended beyond its antient limits; the judges of thoſe courts inveſted with new and unconſtitutional powers; the ſubjects in America, in many caſes, diveſted of that invaluable privilege, a trial by jury, and a diſcrimination highly injurious, held up between us and our fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain.

Acts have been paſſed for the purpoſe of ſuſpending the legiſlature of this colony from the exerciſe of its conſtitutional powers, till it ſhould comply with requiſitions which it had before judged improper; and laying an unreaſonable reſtraint upon us, with reſpect to the emiſſion of a paper currency to be a legal tender within the colony.

Officers employed in the adminiſtration of juſtice have been rendered independent of the people, with reſpect both to their ſalaries, and the tenure of their commiſſions, whereby they are freed from thoſe checks to which, as ſervants of the public, they ought to be ſubject, although the repreſentatives of the people have ever been ready, and now declare their willingneſs to make ſuitable proviſion for their ſupport.

New and unconſtitutional Acts have been paſſed, and conſtructions made of an old one, by which the American ſubject is directed to be tried for offences, either real or ſuppoſed; not in the place where the fact was committed, where his witneſſes reſide, and their characters are known, but in a ſtrange country, where his witneſſes may not attend, and where their credibility cannot be aſcertained.

We are extremely unhappy that occaſion has been given us to add to the catalogue of our grievances, the laws enacted in the laſt ſeſſion of the late Parliament, for ſhutting up the port of Boſton,—for altering the government of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay—and for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in certain caſes in that province.

Although it is not our intention to enter into a juſtification of the meaſures which occaſioned thoſe Acts, or to intimate an approbation of the mode purſued for redreſſing the grievances of which they have been productive; yet we cannot help viewing them as forming precedents of ſo dangerous a nature, as muſt render the privileges, the property, and even the lives of all his Majeſty's American ſubjects precarious and inſecure.

By other Acts of the ſame ſeſſion, the bounds of the province of Quebec are conſiderably extended; the Roman catholic religion may be conſtrued to be eſtabliſhed throughout that province; and ſuch regulations are enacted reſpecting its trade, as not only hold up a diſcrimination between the continental and other colonies, injurious to the former, but in the eſtabliſhment of the port of entry, cannot fail totally to deprive this colony of an extenſive and important commerce, which it formerly carried on with the native Indian inhabitants of that vaſt tract of country, now included within the bounds of that government.

Theſe are the principal grievances under which our conſtituents at preſent labour; but though we conceive it our duty thus fully to lay them before your Lordſhips, we beg leave to aſſure you, that we ſhall always cheerfully ſubmit to the conſtitutional exerciſe of the ſupreme regulating power, lodged in the King, Lords, and Commons of Great-Britain; and to all Acts calculated for the general weal of the empire, and the due regulation of the trade and commerce thereof.

We conceive this power includes a right to lay duties upon all articles imported directly into the colonies, from any foreign country or plantation, which may interfere with products or manufactures of Great-Britain, or any other part of his Majeſty's dominions; but that it is eſſential to freedom, and the undoubted rights of our conſtituents, that no taxes be impoſed on them, but with their conſent given perſonally, or by their lawful repreſentatives.

Whilſt therefore we entertain ſuch diſpoſitions of obedience to the lawful powers of government; of allegiance to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and attachment to the parent country: We humbly hope that your Lordſhips will aid and concur in redreſſing our grievances,—removing all cauſes of diſſention with Great-Britain,—and eſtabliſhing our rights and privileges upon a ſolid and laſting foundation. And your memorialiſts ſhall ever pray.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,

JOHN CRUGER, Speaker.

Aſſembly Chamber, City of New-York,
the 25th day of March, 1775.

POSTSCRIPT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2418.

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PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

By this Day's Boſton Mail we have received the following INTELLIGENCE, viz.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, April 19.

I HAVE taken up my pen to inform you, that laſt night, about eleven o'clock, 1000 of the beſt troops in a very ſecret manner embarked on board a number of boats at the bottom of the Common, and went up Cambridge river, and landed. (In the mean time they ſtopped every perſon going over the Neck or any ferry; however we ſoon found a way to get ſome men to alarm the country.) From thence they marched to Lexington, where they ſaw a number of men exerciſing; they ordered them to diſperſe, and immediately fired on them, killed eight men on the ſpot, and then marched to Concord. This alarmed the country, ſo that it ſeemed as if men came down from the clouds. This news coming to town the General ſent out another thouſand men, with a large train of artillery. In the mean time thoſe troops at Concord had ſet fire to the Court-houſe there.—We then had our men collected, ſo that an engagement immediately enſued, and the King's troops retreated very faſt, till they were reinforced with the laſt 1000 that the General ſent; but they did not ſtand long before the whole body gave way, and retreated very faſt, and our men kept up at their heels, loading and firing till they got to Charleſtown, where our men thought it not prudent to come any further, fearing the ſhips of war would be ordered to fire on Boſton and Charleſtown. They have gained a complete victory, and, by the beſt information I can get, moſt of the officers and ſoldiers are cut off.—There were two waggons, one loaded with powder and ball, the other with proviſions, guarded by ſeventeen men and an officer, going to the army, when ſix of our men way-laid them, ſhot two, wounded two, took the officer priſoner (the others took to the woods) and brought off the waggons. The engagement began about twelve o'clock, and continued till ſeven, in the mean time they retreated 20 miles. I have endeavoured to give you a few of the particulars, as near as I have been able, though I do not know whether I am wholly right. You muſt make allowances for bad writing and blunders, conſidering the ſituation we are in, not knowing but what the troops may have liberty to return the revenge on us. We have now at leaſt ten thouſand men round this town. It has been a moſt diſtreſſing day with us, but I pray God we may never have reaſon to be called to ſuch another."

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, dated April 20.

"I have yet an opportunity of writing to you from my own houſe, but how long that privilege is to continue God only knows. Yeſterday morning, or rather late in the night of the 18th, a brigade, or four regiments, were carried from the weſt part of the town, in boats of the men of war, to Cambridge, from whence they marched on towards Concord, which is about 20 miles from hence; on their way, in paſſing through Lexington, the troops came unexpectedly on a company of our country people (who are called Minute Men) that were early in the morning exercifing with arms, without ammunition. The Officer of the troops is ſaid to have ordered them to lay down their arms;—the Captain replied, he was on his own ground, that his company were without ammunition, and had no intent but that of improving in the military art: After ſome altercation, report ſays the Captain and his men turned to go off, and that the Light Infantry fired on them, killed ſix, and wounded mortally two others. The troops continuing their rout to Concord, the country by the time of their getting there were alarmed, and our people, taking to a hill, began firing upon the troops with about 200 men, which number receiving continual additions, the troops were all the remainder of the day on their retreat to Charleſtown, and many of the Officers who have returned, ſay they never were in a hotter engagement. Many are killed on both ſides, and were left on the roads, neither ſide having time to collect their dead. Our people came to no regular battle, but annoyed their whole paſſage back. We could ſee the flaſhes, and hear the reports of the guns for hours, the warmeſt fire being about two miles from the town, where only water parted us.

"The marching of the troops to the water ſide was ſo ſudden and ſilent, that few of the inhabitants knew of it till next morning."

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, April 20.

"Yeſterday produced a ſcene the moſt ſhocking NEW-ENGLAND ever beheld.——Laſt Saturday P. M. orders were ſent to the ſeveral regiments quartered here, not to let their grenadiers or light infantry do any duty till further orders; upon which the inhabitants conjectured ſome ſecret expedition was on foot, and being upon the look-out, they obſerved three bodies on the move between ten and eleven o'clock on Tueſday night, obſerving a perfect ſilence in their march, towards the point oppoſite Phipps's farm, where boats were in waiting, that conveyed them over; the men appointed to alarm the country on ſuch occaſions, got over by ſtealth as early as the troops, and took their different routs.

"The firſt advice we had was about eight o'clock in the morning, when it was reported, that the troops had fired upon, and killed five men in Lexington, previous to which an officer came expreſs to his Excellency Governor Gage, when between eight and nine o'clock a brigade marched out, under the command of Earl Piercy, conſiſting of the marines, the Welſh Fuzileers, the 4th regiment, 47th and 38th, and two field pieces. About 12 o'clock it was given out by the General's Aid de Camp, that no perſon was killed, and that not a ſingle gun had been fired, which report was variouſly believed; but between one and two certain advices came, that eight were killed outright, and fourteen wounded, of the inhabitants of Lexington, who had about forty men drawn out early in the morning, near the Meeting-houſe Bridge; the party of light infantry and grenadiers, to the number of about 800, came up to them, and ordered them to diſperſe; the commander of them replied that they were only innocently amuſing themſelves with exerciſe; that they had not any ammunition with them, and therefore ſhould not moleſt or diſturb them.—Which anſwer not ſatisfying, the troops fired upon and killed 3 or 4; the others took to their heels, and the troops continued to fire, a few took refuge in the Meeting, when the ſoldiers ſhoved up the windows, and pointed their guns in and killed three;—thus much is the beſt I can learn of the beginning of that fatal day.

"You muſt naturally ſuppoſe that ſuch a piece of cruelty would rouſe the country, allowing the report to be true. The troops continued their march to Concord, entered the town, and refreſhed themſelves in the meeting and town-houſe.—In the latter place, they found ſome ammunition and ſtores belonging to the country, which finding they could not bring away, by reaſon the country people had occupied all the poſts around them, they therefore ſet fire to the houſe, which the people extinguiſhed, they ſet fire a ſecond time, which brought on a general engagement at about 11 o'clock.—The troops took two pieces of cannon from the countrymen, but their number increaſing, they ſoon regained them, and the troops were obliged to retreat towards town.—About noon they were joined by the other brigade under Earl Piercy, when another very warm engagement came on at Lexington, which the troops could not ſtand, therefore were obliged to continue their retreat, which they did with the bravery becoming Britiſh ſoldiers—but the country was in a manner deſperate—not regarding their cannon in the leaſt, and followed on till ſeven in the evening, by which time they got into Charleſtown, when they left off the purſuit, leſt they might injure the inhabitants. I ſtood upon the hill in town, and ſaw the engagement very plain, which was very bloody for 7 hours. It is conjectured that one half the ſoldiers at leaſt are killed. The laſt brigade was ſent over the ferry in the evening, to ſecure their retreat, where they are this morning entrenching themſelves upon Bunker's-Hill, till they could get a ſafe retreat to this town. It is impoſſible to learn any particulars, as the communication between town and country is at preſent broke off. They were till 10 laſt night bringing over their wounded, ſeveral of which are ſince dead, two Officers in particular. When I reflect and conſider that the fight was between thoſe, whoſe parents but a few generations ago were brothers, I ſhudder at the thought—and there is no knowing when our calamities will end."

Letters from New-York ſay, that the killed among the regulars amounted to 500.—Others ſay Lord Piercy and General Haldiman were among the dead.—Others ſay they were not.

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